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ANNALS

—OF—

FORT MACKINAC



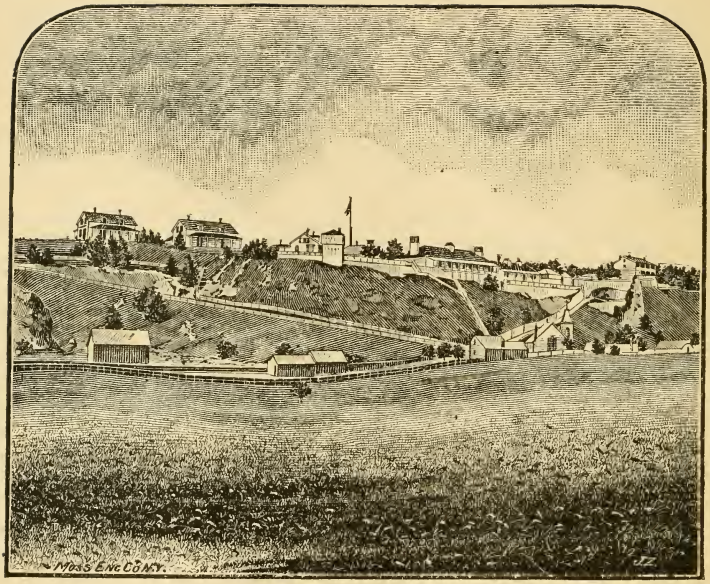
BY

DWIGHT H. KELTON,

LIEUT. U. S. ARMY.

REVISED EDITION.


MAP OF
MACKINAC ISLAND,
MICHIGAN.
Entered according to Act of Congress in 1883, by D. H. KELTON.
Scale, 2 inches to 1 Mile.
Whitney's Point
Ruggles' Pillar
Scott's Cave
Early's Farm
Battlefield
British 1814
NATIONAL PARK
Kelton's Pyramid
Ledyard's Cliffs
Donan's Obelisk
Military Cemetery
Catholic Cemetery
Fort Holmes
Skull Cave
Quarry 1780
Limekiln 1780
Hubbards Annex
Magazine
Robertson's Folly
Devil's Kitchen
Pontiac's Dunkon
Old Indian Burying Ground
Distillery
N
S



View of Fort Mackinac from the Southwest.

ANNALS

OF

Fort Mackinac

BY

DWIGHT H. KELTON,
LIEUT. U. S. ARMY.

10710-0

REVISED EDITION:
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GREETING.

THE evenings of another long Mackinac winter have been spent revising, correcting and amplifying the "Annals of Fort Mackinac."

Additional matter has been obtained from original records here and elsewhere; pertinent matter has also been culled from reliable authorities and from records in the U. S. Treasury, State and War Departments.

Facts have been simply and briefly stated.

The manuscript for a much larger book has been prepared; but, in order to adapt the book to the wants of the thousands of tourists who annually visit the "Isle of the Dancing Spirits," many subjects have been omitted.

Most of the views of scenery are entirely new, having been prepared especially for the "Annals," as was also the map of "Ancient Michilimackinac," the latter by Rev. Father Edward Jacker.

Among the portraits there are several of persons, all more or less generally known, among them that of Rev. Father Jacker, world-renowned as the discoverer of Marquette's grave; also that of Col. P. Donan, who has done more than any living man, as author of newspaper articles and of that beautiful little volume, "Mackinac Island, the Wave-washed Tourists' Paradise of the Unsalted Seas," to draw the attention of Americans to "The Enchanted Isle."

Among others I am under obligations to the following:

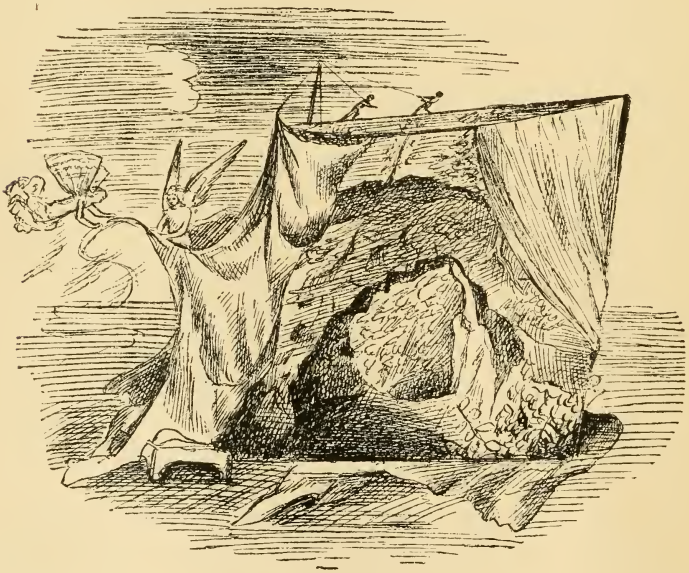
Residing at Mackinac—Dr. John R. Bailey, Hon. John Biddle, Hon. William P. Preston, Ambrose Davenport (since deceased).

Residing Elsewhere—Prof. J. C. Holmes, Rev. Dr. George R. Duffield, Gen. Grover S. Wormer, Alanson Sheley, Esq., Bela Hubbard, Esq., Hon. T. W. Ferry, P. D. Bissell, Esq., Gen. Hannibal Day, Gen. O. M. Poe, Gen. G. Weitzel, Col. F. U. Farquhar, Gen. R. C. Drum, H. H. Hurlbut, Esq., Lyman C. Draper, D. S. Durrie, Col. P. Donan, Lawrence Kehoe, Esq., Rev. Isidore Handtman, Hon. J. G. Shea, Rev. Edward Jacker.

Space in this small volume will not allow me to mention by name the many records, manuscripts and books consulted.

D. M. Kellton,

Fort Mackinac, Mich.,
April, 1883.



Fairy Arch.


GREAT ARCH ROCK
MACKINAC MICH.



ANCIENT MICHILIMAKINAC 1671-1705.

ANCIENT MICHILIMAKINAC.

The name Michilimakinac, or, as the Indians pronounce it, *Mishinimakinang*, properly signifies "The country of the *Mishinimaki*." (Thus, *Otawanang*, the country of the Otawa; *Otchipwenang*, the country of the Ojibwa; *Osaginang* [English, Saginaw], the country of the Osaki, or Sac Indians). And, in fact, the term "Michilimackinac," or, "the country of Michilimackinac," was by the early French applied to a large portion of the eastern half of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

By degrees the term was restricted to the French and Indian settlements on either side of the strait, and finally to the Island of Mackinac.

The French *La Pointe de St. Ignace* had likewise a broader signification than the present Point St. Ignace.

It was applied to the whole of the little peninsula whose basis may be defined by a line drawn due west from the mouth of Carp River to Lake Michigan. Our map shows only the southern half of it.

EARLIEST INHABITANTS.

The "Ancient miners" of upper Michigan probably connected with the "Mound builders" of the Mississippi Valley, and with the Toltecs and Aztecs, may have had an agricultural out-post at St. Ignace. The vestiges of a mound have been traced in the neighborhood of Point La Barbe. No tradition, however, referring to that people is found among our Indians. The earliest inhabitants known to the latter

were the *Mishinimaki*, or, as they now call them, *Mishinimakinago.*

According to the statement of a few still surviving at the time of the French occupation, that tribe was all but exterminated by the Iroquois, in retaliation for a successful raid made by them into the country of the latter.



EARLY FRENCH VISITORS, AND TRANSIENT INDIAN SETTLERS.

John Nicolet, on his remarkable journey from Canada to Green Bay—about 1634—was undoubtedly the first white man that saw the Island of Mackinac, and, coasting around the little peninsula, entered Lake Michigan.

From the meagre account left of his journey, nothing can be gleaned regarding the inhabitants of the Mackinac country at that period.

But whatever Indian population that intrepid traveler may have met there, the whole neighborhood was deserted twenty years later, when the ascendancy gained by the Iroquois in consequence of their destructive onslaught on the Hurons (1649), had compelled all the little Algonquin clans on Lake Huron to seek safer quarters on Lake Superior and Green Bay. In 1651, or perhaps the year following, the small tribe of Tionontate Hurons, on their flight before the Iroquois, reached Mackinac, and deeming the island a safe retreat, held it for about two years; but being deceived in their expectation, retreated to the islands at the mouth of Green Bay, and later on, to its head.

Some of the old clearings which dot the wooded part of Mackinac Island may date back to that period, for the Tionontates were tillers of the soil. In the autumn of 1654, two young Frenchmen, convoyed by Indians, passed Mackinac, on their way to Green Bay. They repassed the island in the summer of 1656, with fifty canoes laden with fur for the Canada market, and manned by five hundred Hurons and Algonquins.

The next Frenchman known to have passed the strait was Nicolas Perrot, to whose *Memoirs* we are indebted for a

portion of what we know of those early times. He made his first journey to Green Bay about 1665. From that date down to the end of the century, Perrot was a frequent visitor at Mackinac, and on some occasions played a conspicuous part in the transactions between his countrymen and the Indians at that post. At length the Black Gown arrived. Father Claude Allouez was the first of the Jesuit missionaries who saw the far-famed island. He had left *La Pointe du St. Esprit* on Lake Superior in the summer of 1669, and started from Sault Ste. Marie, November 3rd, with two French companions and some Pottawatomie Indians. From November 5th to 11th, he lay wind and snow-bound on "Little St. Martin's Island," to which he probably gave its name, the day of his departure being St. Martin's day. Crossing over from "Big St. Martin's Island" to the opposite shore, he met two Frenchmen and a few Indians, who endeavored in vain to make him desist from his intended visit to Green Bay, so late in the season.

While coasting along the shore, with the island in view, the missionary listened with pleasure to the recital, by his Indian companions, of some of the legends which the author of Hiawatha has put into English verse. Hiawatha is the Mena-bosho, or Nena-bosho, of the Algonquins; and the Island of Mackinac was considered as his birthplace; and again, after the flood, as the locality where that civilizer of mankind, observing a spider weaving its web, invented the art of fishing with gill-nets. Father Allouez reached the head of Green Bay after a month's journey full of hardship and peril.

THE MISSION OF ST. IGNATIUS—FATHER MARQUETTE—HIS CHAPEL.

In the fall of 1670, Father Claude Dablon, in his capacity as Superior of the Jesuits on the upper lakes, selected the point north of the strait, then first called *La Pointe de St. Ignace*, as the site of a new missionary establishment in the place of the mission at *La Pointe du St Esprit*, on Lake Superior, then on the point of being abandoned. One of the fathers, most likely Dablon himself, spent the winter on the spot, in all probability within the limits of the present village of St. Ignace, and put up some provisional buildings.

A few Indians only, wintered in the neighborhood, but new and permanent settlers were expected; first of all the wandering Tionontate Hurons. Leaving Green Bay, 1656 or 1657, that remarkable clan, then consisting of about 500 souls, had reached the Upper Mississippi, and after many adventures and reverses, finally settled on the Bay of Shagawamigong—now Ashland Bay, Wis.—where Father Allouez met them in 1665. Since the autumn of 1669, they had been under the care of Father Marquette, who was now (1671) to accompany them back to the Mackinac country.

The party arrived at St. Ignace towards the end of June, at the earliest, for at the great gathering of Indians and French in Sault Ste. Marie, June 14th, they had not yet reached the Rapids.

The exact site of Father Marquette's temporary chapel and hut (cabane) is not known. It appears, however, from some incidental remarks in that Father's report and in a later *Relation*, that those humble buildings stood at some, though not a very considerable, distance from the Huron fort near which the second church was built. On December 8th

1672, Joliet arrived with orders from the Governor of New France and the Superior of the Jesuits in Quebec for Father Marquette, to accompany him on his journey of discovery.

The party spent the winter in St. Ignace, and started May 17th, 1673. At that time the Hurons in St. Ignace numbered 380 souls.

Some 60 Otawas of the Sinago clan had lately joined them.

THE HURON FORT.—SECOND CHURCH.

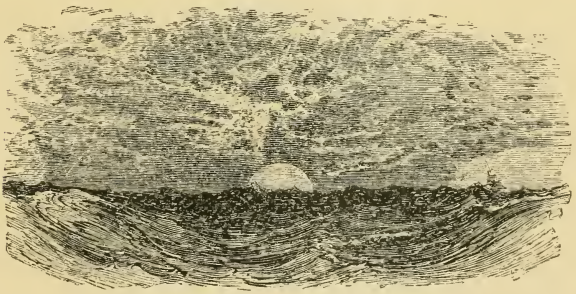
In the second year of Marquette's stay, the Tionontates began to build their fort or palisaded village. According to LaHontan's plan, it occupied about the middle of the level ground surrounding East Moran Bay. And there it remained until the Hurons' departure for Detroit, about 1702. Soon after Marquette's departure, Fathers Henry Nouvel and Philip Pierson, abandoning the old site, built a substantial, though small, church and an adjoining residence, protected, after the fashion of the times, by a palisade enclosure. In this new church Father Marquette's remains were interred, June 9th, 1677.

There can be no doubt about its position. The Jesuits' report of 1678 places it in close proximity to the Huron fort. So does LaHontan, in 1688. His plan shows it south of the fort or village, from which he says: "It is only separated by a palisade enclosure."

And there it undoubtedly remained until its destruction by fire, about 1706.

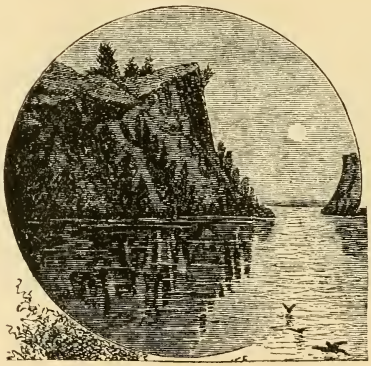
ALGONQUIN VILLAGE AND CHURCH.

Soon after Marquette's departure, several clans of Otawas and kindred tribes—all comprised by the missionaries under the name of Algonquins—made their appearance and settled on the shore of Lake Huron, a little over two miles from the Jesuits' residence, accordingly near the bluff called by the Indians the "She Rabbit," south of the "He Rabbit," or "Sitting Rabbit" (Rabbit's Back). Here too a church, and a dwelling house for the Otawa missionary, were built. According to Hennepin, who officiated in it, it was covered with bark. In 1679, LaSalle honored it with his visit. Of its later history nothing is known. Besides a floating population, sometimes not inconsiderable, the "Algonquin village" contained, in 1677, as many as 1300 souls, the principal clan being that of the Kishkako.



REMOVAL OF THE ALGONQUIN VILLAGE.

LaHontan, who visited St. Ignace in the spring of 1688, is silent about that church and settlement, but places an Otawa village in the immediate neighborhood of the Hurons, on East Moran Bay, stating at the same time that during his stay, the Otawas, apprehending some trouble with their Huron friends, began to fortify themselves on a neighboring bluff. From this it would appear that the Algonquins, or Otawas—a name then applied to most of the northwestern Algonquins—had, within the last few years, moved about two miles south. The former presence of an Indian population on the bluff above that part of St. Ignace popularly called "*Vide Poche*," is proved by the numerous articles of Indian and French manufacture ploughed up there by some of the present settlers. The local tradition also places a fort on that hight.



THE OTAWA VILLAGE AT GROS CAP.

In 1677, or shortly before, another body of Algonquins—Otawas properly so called—came to swell the Indian population of St. Ignace.

They settled, it appears, on the shore of Lake Michigan, between Point La Barbe and Gros Cap. This assumption seems necessary to reconcile the statements, in the Jesuits' report of 1678, regarding the respective distances between their residence (near the Huron village) and the two Indian settlements, the Algonquin village and the "New Otawa village." The existence of a large Otawa settlement near Gros Cap, in 1699, is certain from the account given by the Missionary Buisson de St. Côme of his journey from Mackinac to the Lower Mississippi. The party, of which the noble Tonty was one, sent their canoes *around the point* to the Otawa village, and walked themselves across the "portage." The village counted then about 1500 souls.

In 1702, these Otawas followed Cadillac, with the bulk of the Indian population of St. Ignace, to his new establishment on the Detroit river, but soon returned to their old quarters, and finally went over to the northwestern shore of Lower Michigan, where their descendants are still living. It was during their second stay on West Moran Bay that the famous trader who left his name to it lived among them. The remains of their dead, together with wampum, glass beads and other articles of Indian and French manufacture, are frequently found in the sandy ground at the head of the little Bay.

ST. FRANCIS BORGIA'S CHAPEL.

For the accommodation of the two settlements—the Algonquin Village on Lake Huron, and the new Otawa Village on Lake Michigan—Father Henry Nouvel built a church of bark at a distance of about two and a half miles from the residence and church of St. Ignatius; and, in honor of the first general of the society who sent missionaries to America, named it the church of St. Francis Borgia. There, with Father Enjalran, he passed the winter of 1677–8, in a wigwam adjoining the chapel, receiving and instructing daily frequent visitors from both villages. We do not know how long that chapel remained in use.

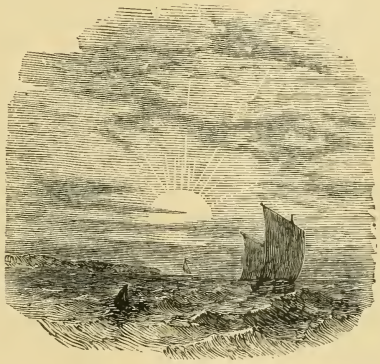
Duluth, who spent the winter of 1680–1 in St. Ignace, still gives Father Enjalran the title of missionary of St. Francis Borgia.

The (surmised) removal of the Algonquins from the Rabbit Buttes must have made the position of the chapel isolated, as it was no longer on the thoroughfare between the two settlements.

THE FRENCH VILLAGE.

The presence of French settlers at St. Ignace, is first mentioned at the occasion of Father Marquette's burial. According to the report of the following year (1678), the singing at the church of St. Ignatius was alternately in Latin, Huron and French. The fur and corn trade kept pace with the increase of the Indian population. LaSalle's arrival on the Griffon (1679), caused quite a stir in the commercial metropolis of

the West, for nothing less than that the village of St. Ignace was, and remained, until supplanted by Detroit. Hennepin, who wintered at the post (1680–1), mentions his enrolling forty-two traders into a religious confraternity. LaHontan locates the houses of the French settlers in two or three rows along the bend of the shore, south of the Jesuits' residence. As a matter of course, the whole French population, with the exception of a few lawless *coureurs de bois*, disappeared with the removal of the Indians to Detroit.



HISTORICAL EVENTS,

CHRONOLOGICALLY ARRANGED.

1534. James Cartier, a Frenchman, discovered the St. Lawrence River.

1608. Samuel de Champlain founded Quebec.

1634. John Nicolet passes the straits on his way to and from Green Bay.

1642. The city of Montreal founded.

1650–51. The Indian settlers of the neighborhood together with large numbers from Manitoulin, Thunder Bay and Saginaw, mostly Otawas, intimidated by Iroquois prowess retire to Green Bay.

1653. Eight hundred Iroquois warriors pass the strait. Failing to take the Huron fort on Green Bay after a protracted siege, they break up, one division marching south, the other sailing northward. The former are cut down by the Illinois, the latter routed by the Ojibwa, Missisaki and Nigik (Otter) Indians, on Lake Huron.

1654. Two French traders pass St. Ignace, on their way to Green Bay, they return in 1656 with a large trading party (60 canoes) of Hurons and Otawas.

1665, or earlier. Nicolas Perrot passes on his first visit to the Pottawatomi, on Green Bay.

1669. November 11th, Father Allouez passed Point St. Ignace, on his journey from Sault Ste. Marie to Green Bay: he relates the following Indian tradition:

> They say that this island is the native country of one of their gods, called "The Great Hare," who created the earth, and that it was on this island that he invented the nets for taking fish, after having attentively

considered a spider while constructing its web for catching flies. They believe that Lake Superior is a pond made by the beavers, the banks of which were double ; the first, at the place which we call the Sault, the second, five leagues lower down. In coming up the river, they say, this same god first encountered the second embankment, which he tore entirely away ; and for this reason there are no falls or turbulent waters at these rapids : as for the first, being in a hurry, he only walked over it and trampled it to pieces, in consequence of which there still remain large falls and boiling waters.

This god, they add, while pursuing a beaver in the upper lake, crossed at a single step, a bay eight leagues in width. In view of so powerful an enemy, the beavers thought it best to change their place and consequently withdrew to another lake; from thence they afterward, by aid of the rivers that flow from it, arrived at the North Sea, intending to pass over to France; but finding the water bitter (salt), they lost heart, changed their intentions, and spread themselves among the rivers and lakes of this country.

This is the reason why there are no beavers in France, and why the French have to come here in search of them.

1670–71. Father Dablon, or another Jesuit (possibly Marquette), winters at Michilimackinac, laying the foundation of the Mission of St. Ignatius.

1671. End of June, or later. The Tionontate Hurons, with Father Marquette, arrive from Shagawamigong (Ashland Bay, L. S.)

Autumn. The Otawas of Manitoulin, on the war-path against the Sioux, arrive with a large supply of arms and ammunition lately obtained in Montreal. Joined by the Hurons of the new settlement, and—on Green Bay—by the Pottawatomies, Sacs and Foxes, they march through northern Wisconsin—a well-armed body of a thousand warriors—and confidently attack the Sioux in the St. Croix Valley. Utterly defeated, they retreat through the snow-covered woods, amidst sufferings and privations that lead to acts of cannibalism. The heavy loss sustained by the Hurons, who bravely covered the rear, accounts for the diminished numbers of the tribe, as stated by Marquette.

1672. The Hurons build their fortified village on East Moran Bay. December 8th, Joliet arrives and winters at St. Ignace.

1673. May 17th, Joliet and Marquette, with five other Frenchmen, start on their voyage of discovery.

1673 or '74. A large body of Otawas and other Algonquins, principally Kishkakos, coming from Manitoulin and the opposite shore settle near Rabbit's Back. Father Henry Nouvel, Superior of the Otawa Missions, takes charge of them. Father Philip Pierson becomes pastor of the Hurons.

1674–75. The second and permanent church of St. Ignatius and the Jesuits' residence are built at the side of the Huron village.

1675. November 8th, Father Nouvel, with two French companions, starts on a journey to Saginaw Bay and the interior of Lower Michigan. He arrives near the head waters of Chippewa River, December 7th, builds a chapel (the first on the Lower Peninsula), and winters with the hunters of the Amik (Beaver) Clan.

1676, or thereabouts. Another large body of Otawas arrive and settle near Gros Cap, on Lake Michigan.

1677. June 7th, The Kishkako Indians, accompanied by a number of Iroquois, bring Father Marquette's remains to St. Ignace, where they are interred, on the following day, within the Jesuits' chapel.

October. Father Enjalran arrives to assist Father Nouvel in the Otawa Mission.

1677–78. Father Nouvel builds the chapel of St. Francis Borgia in the woods, between Rabbit's Back and Gros Cap. Himself and Father Enjalran winter there. The French and Indian trade begins to assume larger proportions.

LASALLE, HENNEPIN AND HENRY DE TONTY ARRIVE AT MICHILIMACKINAC, ON THE "GRIFFON."

1679. LaSalle, on his first expedition to Illinois, arrives and spends some days at the settlement.

The most remarkable character among the explorers of the Mississippi Valley, in the latter half of the seventeenth century, was Robert Cavelier de LaSalle. Viewed in the light and sense of worldly enterprise, he is to be considered as surpassing all others in lofty and comprehensive aims, in determined energy and unyielding courage, both moral and physical. He faltered at no laborious undertaking; no distrust by nerveless friends, no jealous envy or schemes of active enemies, no misfortune damped the ardor of his plans and movements. If there was a mountain in his track, he could scale it; if a lion beset his path, he could crush it. Nothing but the hand of the lurking assassin could quench the fire of that brave heart. We may briefly say, that LaSalle was born in the city of Rouen, France, November 22, 1643. The name LaSalle was borrowed from an estate, in the neighborhood of Rouen, belonging to his family, the Caveliers. Robert was educated at one of the Jesuit seminaries, and as one of that order he continued a short time; but in 1666, he came to America, and it is said that he made early exploration to the Ohio, and was possibly near the Mississippi before Joliet and Marquette's voyage hither. We can here only allude to a few items and facts in LaSalle's career. It was a marked incident, and so appears on the historic page, when LaSalle, in 1679, voyaged to Green Bay on the "Griffon," the first sail vessel of the lakes above the Falls, and which he had built on the bank of

Cayuga Creek, a tributary of the Niagara. But that business trip was a mere pleasure excursion when compared with the efforts required of him to engineer and bring about certain indispensable preparations, involving ways and means, before the keel of that renowned craft should be laid, and before she spread her wings to the breeze and departed outward from Buffalo Harbor of the future. And what an unhesitating morning-walk was that of his, in 1680, when he set out on foot from the Fort which (not him) they termed *Broken Heart*, where Peoria now is, to go, some twelve hundred miles perhaps, to Fort Frontenac, where Kingston now is, at the lower end of Lake Ontario. His unyielding purpose was not to be delayed, but accelerated, by the avalanche of misfortune which had fallen on him. He could not wait for railroads, nor turnpikes, nor civilization: he could not even wait for a canoe navigation, for it was early spring—in the month of March—when the ice still lingered by the lake shores, and was running thickly in the streams. So, with one Indian and four white men, with a small supply of edibles, yet with a large stock of resolution, he took his way. The journey was accomplished, and he was back on Lake Michigan in the autumn ensuing. It has been suggested that his own enduring, iron nature, as it might be called—unbending as it was in its requirements of others—served, perhaps, to create enmities and to occasion the final catastrophe. It may have been so; but whatever view may be taken, the doings of LaSalle must be called wonderful, his misfortunes numberless, and his death sad. The day on which LaSalle was killed is said to have been March 19, 1687.

HENRY DE TONTY.

There is much of romantic interest in the life of Henry de Tonty which will ever attract attention to the story of his experience in the wilds of America. He was born in Naples, Italy, in or near the year 1650. In a memoir, said to be written by him in 1693, he says: "After having been eight years in the French service, by land and by sea, and having had a hand shot off in Sicily by a grenade, I resolved to return to France to solicit employment." It was at the time when LaSalle had returned from America, and was getting recruits of means for his Western enterprise. The prime minister of Louis XIV., he that was called the great Colbert, knowing the soldier Tonty well, specially provided that the important project to be undertaken by LaSalle should have the benefit of the personal aid of Tonty, who, though maimed and single-handed, was yet ready to go forth to dare and to do. Tonty says: "We sailed from Rochelle on the 14th of July, 1678, and arrived at Quebec on the 15th of September following." We can not, of course, attempt to follow the brave and capable lieutenant of LaSalle in his various movements, even if we had a knowledge of them; yet we may say, that if a trustful agent or manager was needed for any adventure by LaSalle, Tonty was the man to fill the requirement. If a fort was wanted, he was the architect and overseer to construct it; if a peaceable envoy to the Indians was required, he was the gifted embassador; if a tribe needed chastisement in battle, he was the able captain of the forces. We need not cite examples. Tonty was provided with some sort of a metallic arrangement as a substitute for the loss of part of an arm; and he was known, it is said, far and near, among the tribes of red men, as "La Bras

de Fer," or, *The man with the iron arm.* If we rightly remember, more than one tale has been constructed by novel-writers, with its scenes laid in the Far West, presenting Tonty as the principal character. In long time past, an island at the lower end of Lake Ontario was known as, and called, the *Isle of Tonty*, being named after our hero—the man with the iron arm; but the name was afterward changed to that of *Amherst.* Whatever the deserts of the titled General Jeffrey Amherst may have been, Henry de Tonty was the greater man of the two. Tonty died at Fort St. Louis, on Mobile Bay, in the year 1704.

LOUIS HENNEPIN.

Louis Hennepin, a Recollect of the order of St. Francis, was born at Ath, France, in 1645. He sailed for Canada in 1675, on the "Saint Honore." LaSalle was, also a passenger on the same vessel.

Hennepin left Quebec in 1678, and set out with LaSalle to explore the country lying south and west of Lake Michigan.

On Cayuga Creek, a tributary of the Niagara River, into which it empties from the American side, five miles above the Falls, LaSalle built the "Griffon," upon which they embarked, setting sail August 7th, arriving at Michilimackinac August 27th, 1679.

From his minute description of the bay, the shore, etc., the Rev. Edward Jacker says: The Bay where the "Griffon" anchored is that which is overlooked by two steep and rocky bluffs famous in Indian tradition, and called by the Indians "He" and "She" Rabbit. The former is known as "Rabbit's Back." The Kiskakon Otawas were there in 1677.

1679. They arrived at Green Bay September 22d, and from there LaSalle sent the "Griffon" back, and it is sup-



Hon. P. W. HOMBACH,
First Postmaster of the City of St. Ignace, Mich.

posed to have been wrecked off the entrance to Green Bay, as a severe storm arose, and it did not reach Michilmackinac.

After various mishaps Hennepin reached the Mississippi, which he ascended to the Falls of St. Anthony, in the spring of 1680.

1680. Duluth and Hennepin arrive from the Upper Mississippi, by way of Green Bay. They winter at St. Ignace.

1681. LaSalle passes St. Ignace on his second journey to Illinois. M. De Villeraye is appointed commandant by Frontenac about this time.

1683. The fur trade declines in consequence of the danger of transportation, occasioned by Iroquois hostility. Hence distress among the traders, and dissatisfaction among the Indians.

1684. Mons. De La Durantaye in command at Michilimackinac. The French and Indian forces commanded by De La Durantaye, with Duluth as lieutenant, and Perrot as "manager" of the Otawas, set out to join in De La Barre's inglorious expedition against the Iroquois.

The Indian estimation of French power and valor is on the wane. During De La Durantaye's absence, M. De La Valtrie acts as commandant.

1685. All the French in the Upper Lake region are placed under the authority of the commandant of Michilimackinac (M. De La Durantaye). This measure remaining in force until the abandonment of the post. Michilimackinac, already the commercial emporium of the Northwest, becomes also its military centre.

Nicolas Perrot arrives with orders from the governor, prohibiting the Otawas to march against the Foxes on Green Bay. He succeeds in restoring peace between the two tribes through the intermediation of an Ojibwa chief, whose daughter (a captive among the Foxes) he saves from the stake and restores to her father.

1686. Dissatisfaction among the Indians. Most of the clans are leaning towards the Iroquois and the English, as the stronger party and better able to supply their wants. The English endeavor to bring about a rupture by forwarding supplies and liquor to Michilimackinac.

1687. De La Durantaye sets out with the French force to take part in Denonville's expedition against the Senecas. He arrests, in the neighborhood of the settlement, thirty English traders, and as many more on Lake Erie. The timely arrival of Perrot with the Green Bay Indians obviates the necessity of the commandant returning with the prisoners, too numerous for his safety, in a hostile neighborhood. He proceeds to Niagara, where the Otawas and Hurons, marching overland from Lake Huron, join him; they take part in a victorious attack on 800 Iroquois (July). The capture of those English parties probably prevented the massacre of the French in Michilimackinac, by the Hurons and Otawas.

1688. May. LaHontan arrives with a small force (from a fort near the outlet of Lake Huron), and spends a month in the settlement. He obtains with difficulty a supply of corn. The Otawas, distrusting the Hurons, fortify themselves on the Bluff, north of East Moran Bay. Joutel, Cavelier, and other survivors of LaSalle's expedition to Texas (having wintered on Green Bay) pass the settlement on their way to Quebec and France. Kondiaronk, or Le Rat, the great Huron chief, departs at the head of one hundred men against the Iroquois, but plots with them the destruction of the Otawas by stratagem. The plot proves abortive, in consequence of Perrot and the missionaries gaining knowledge of it; Le Rat confesses his guilt. Perrot, returning from the Mississippi with three female Ojibwa prisoners delivered to him by the Foxes, snatches five Iroquois warriors from the stake, to which they were condemned by the Otawas, in spite of the commandant's and the missionaries' remonstrances.

1689–90. The Otawas, at the instigation of the Hurons, resume their project of effecting a reconciliation with the Iroquois. They send back to the Senecas the prisoners taken from them, and make arrangements for a meeting in the following year. Father De Carheil, being informed of their plan, warns the governor by a messenger sent in the winter. Frontenac prepares a large convoy to reinforce Michilimackinac.

1690. Spring. The Otawas take steps towards an alliance with the Iroquois, and—as a token of good will—meditate the massacre of the French traders.

End of June or beginning of July. The post is saved by the arrival of M. De La Porte Louvigny (who relieved Durantaye as commandant), with Perrot, and with an Iroquois prisoner, the evidence of a victory gained on the Otawa River over a waylaying party (June 2d). The prisoner is given, for execution, to the vacillating Hurons, who, dreading a final breach with the Iroquois, are disposed to spare him; but yielding to the commandant's peremptory order, brain him after a short torture.

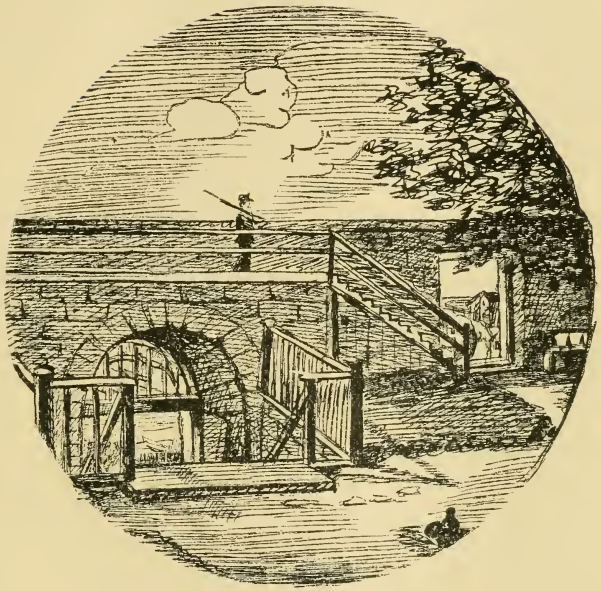
Perrot, boldly haranguing the chiefs, assembled at the Jesuits' residence, reproaches them with their treachery, and endeavors to show them the folly of doubting the power of the French. They promise to amend.

1691. De Courtemanche and De Repentigny arrive with the news of the French victory over the English fleet before Quebec.

1692. Otawa and Huron warriors co-operate in driving the Iroquois from the St. Lawrence, and in the invasion of their territory by detached parties.

August. Two hundred Otawas from Michilimackinac arrive at Montreal in quest of munition.

1693. A great amount of fur is waiting transportation; on account of the Iroquois infesting the Otawa, the Indians



South Sally-Port.

will not venture the journey without a sufficient escort. Frontenac being informed, despatches the Sieur d'Argenteuil with orders for the commandant to send all the French he can spare down with the convoy.

August 4th. Two hundred canoes from Michilimackinac, freighted with 80,000 francs worth of beaver, arrive at Montreal, together with the principal chiefs of the western tribes. A great council is held, and the Indians return charmed with the governor's manner, and laden with presents.

1694, July. De Louvigny leaves for the colony with a great convoy of furs.

The Hurons contemplating a removal, are again suspected of treacherous intentions. Opposed in their purpose by the commandant and the Otawas, one half of the tribe consent to stay; the other half go to live with the Miamis on the St. Joseph River. (M. Tilly De Courtemanche commandant there, since 1693.)

De La Porte Louvigny is superseded by De La Motte Cadillac, the last commandant of "Ancient Michilimackinac." (Louvigny becomes afterwards [1712] first commandant of New Michilimackinac, commonly called "Old Mackinac.")

1695. Cadillac advises the governor of the necessity of a grand expedition against the Iroquois in order to prevent the defection of the western tribes. Frontenac contents himself with harrassing the enemy, in which he is aided by Michilimackinac Indians, who return with a great number of prisoners.

At a great meeting of western chiefs in Montreal, Frontenac emphatically gives them to understand that they must look upon every French officer, residing among them, as subject to the orders of the one in command at Michilimackinac.

The officers in command at the several posts, at that period, are: Tilly De Courtemanche, D'Ailleboust De Mantet,

D'Ailleboust D'Argenteuil, De Lisle, Vincennes, La Decouverte, and Perrot.

Le Baron, a Huron chief, concludes a treaty with the Iroquois. Cadillac with difficulty succeeds in suspending its execution. An Indian deputation goes to Montreal to insist (as advised by the commandant) on a reduction in the prices of goods. Frontenac partly satisfies them.

1696. The Hurons and some Otawas are already hunting with the Iroquois.

Cadillac dispatches a war party, consisting chiefly of Pottawatomies and Algonquins. The Iroquois, though warned by the Hurons, lose thirty scalps, and thirty-two prisoners, who are brought to Michilimackinac. Some Hurons found among them are restored to their tribe.

In consequence of the Hurons' machinations but few Michilimackinac Indians take part in the campaign against the Onondago and Oneida.

D'Argenteuil starts with 50 Frenchmen, but arrives too late.

Le Baron with thirty Huron families goes to settle near Albany. Kondiaronk, now permanently gained over to the French cause by Father de Carheil, prevents the rest of the tribe from following them.

1697. Frontenac, in reply to the king's order (of 1695, received late in 1696), insists on the posts of Michilimackinac and St. Joseph being retained, with a garrison sufficient to keep off English traders (twelve or fifteen soldiers with an officer), and on twenty-five canoe loads of goods being annually sent to each place. His advice prevails in the king's council.

Rumors of an impending war with England arriving, Cadillac starts with a great number of Frenchmen, and three hundred Sacs, Pottawatomies, Otawas and Hurons. They arrive in Montreal towards the end of August.

1700, September 8th. Kondiaronk and a deputy of the four Otawa clans sign a provisional treaty of peace with the Iroquois, at Montreal.

De Courtemanche and Father Enjalran go to visit the other western tribes and persuade them to accede to the treaty.

1701. Otawa hunters fight a party of Iroquois who trespass on their grounds, and bring the chief to Michilimackinac as a prisoner.

De Courtemanche and Father Enjalran, greatly aided by Kondiaronk, bring their negotiations with the tribes to a successful issue. Father Enjalran leaves Michilimackinac in June, with two liberated Iroquois prisoners. Courtemanche starts after the arrival of the Indian delegates, with a fleet of 144 canoes.

Sieur De La Motte Cadillac founded the present city of Detroit, building Fort Pontchartrain, near the present Jefferson avenue, Shelby and Woodbridge streets.

At the great meeting convened at Montreal, August 1st, for the conclusion of peace between the Iroquois, and the French and their allies (Illinois, Miamis, Kickapoos, Foxes, Winnebagos, Pottawatomies, Menomonees, Otawas, Ojibwas, Hurons, Algonquins, Abenakis and others, being represented), Kondiaronk, almost in a dying state, makes a last speech of great effect. He dies the following night, and is buried, with great demonstrations of respect, in the principal church of Montreal.

August 4th. At the last general assembly (1,300 Indians being present), the treaty is signed by thirty-eight deputies.

The Otawas of Michilimackinac ask for Father Enjalran and Nicolas Perrot, and insist on the prohibition of the liquor trade in their country.

The French court unable to cope with the evils springing from the system of trading licenses, ineffectually orders the



REV. FATHER EDWARD JACKER,

Discoverer of Marquette's Grave.

evacuation of the post and the return into the colony of all soldiers and traders (*coureurs de bois*), in the West.

1702–3. The Hurons and a part of the Otawas, upon Cadillac's pressing invitation, remove to Detroit.

1705. The remaining Otawas having broken the peace, De Louvigny comes to bring them to reason. He returns to the colony with Iroquois prisoners given up to him by the Otawas. De Vincennes follows with the chiefs. They apologize to the Iroquois, and peace is restored.

Not a single Christian Indian remaining; the Otawas, since the departure of the Hurons proving unmanageable, and the licentiousness of the bush-lopers (*coureurs de bois*) exceeding all bounds, the missionaries (De Carheil, Marest, and perhaps Enjalran) burn the church and house, and leave for Quebec. Governor General de Vaudreuil sends orders to all the French at Michilimackinac to come down to the colony.

1712. Governor General de Vaudreuil sent De Louvigny to re-establish Fort Michilimackinac, which he did, but on the south shore.

1721. Peter Francis Xavier Charlevoix at Michilimackinac.

1728. Sieur Marchand De Lignery's expedition at Michilimackinac.

1730. Sieur De Buisson in command at Michilimackinac.

1761. As a consequence of the surrender of Quebec, on the 18th of September, 1759, the French-Canadian posts were given up to the British, but the latter did not arrive at Michilimackinac until September 28th, 1761, when Captain Belfour, of the 80th Regiment, arrived from Detroit with a detachment of the 60th and 80th Regiments. Leaving Lieutenant Leslie, of the Royal American or 60th Regiment, with one sergeant, one corporal, one drummer, and twenty-

five privates of the same regiment, Captain Belfour and his party, on October 1st, proceeded to Green Bay, Wis.

Although the British occupied and controlled Canada, it was not formally ceded to Great Britain until 1763.

The preliminaries of peace were signed at Fontainebleau, November 3d, 1762, between the courts of France, Spain and Great Britain. By the definitive treaty signed at Paris, February 10th, 1763, by these three great powers together with Portugal, Canada was ceded to Great Britain, and Louisiana to Spain in exchange for Florida, and the Bay of Pensacola, which Spain gave up to Great Britain to recover Cuba.

Louisiana was retroceded to France by the treaty of St. Idelfonso, October 1st, 1800, and purchased from France by the United States in 1803.

CONSPIRACY OF PONTIAC.

1763. Under this conspiracy eleven posts were attacked, and eight captured.

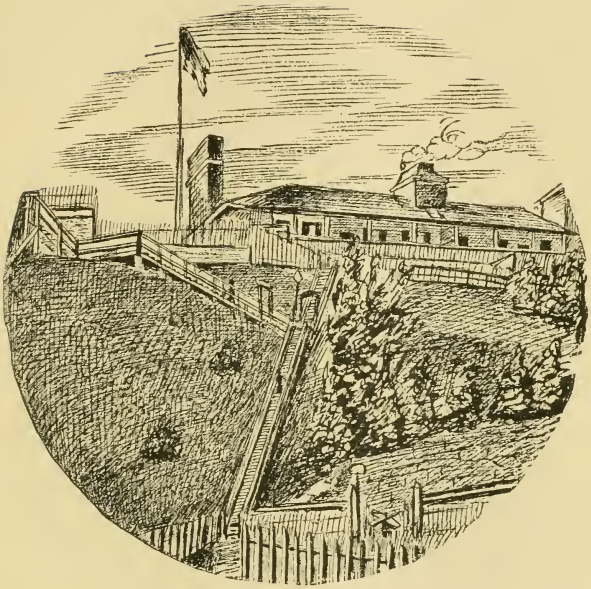
June 2d. Fort Michilimackinac was captured. The garrison consisted of Captain Etherington, Lieutenants Jamet and Leslie, and about thirty-five men. A band of Chippewas, while playing a game of ball just outside of the Fort, knocked the ball, as if by accident, so that it fell inside the stockade; the players rushed after it, and seizing their weapons from squaws, who had them concealed under their blankets, and had previously entered the Fort as a part of the plot, they raised the war-whoop and fell upon the garrison. Lieutenant Jamet and fifteen men were killed. Captain Etherington and Lieutenant Leslie, who were watching the game of ball, and the rest of the garrison were taken prisoners; they were afterwards ransomed by Lieutenant Gorell and his command from the Fort at Green Bay.

1780. July 15th. The British abandon the Fort at "Old Mackinac" and transfer the garrison to Mackinac Island, where they build the present Fort Mackinac. The history of "Modern Mackinac" properly begins at this date.

1783. By the definitive treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States, made and signed at Paris, September 3d, 1783, by David Hartley on the part of Great Britain, and by John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, and John Jay on the part of the United States, the post of Michilimackinac fell within the boundary of the United States, but under various pretenses the English refused to withdraw their troops, and occupied it with other lake posts.

1794. By the second article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, between Great Britain and the United States, concluded at London, England, November 19th, 1794, and signed by Baron Grenville, on the part of Great Britain, and by Hon. John Jay, on the part of the United States (ratifications exchanged October 28th, 1795, and proclaimed February 29th, 1796), it was stipulated that from all posts within the boundary lines assigned, by the treaty of peace to the United States, the British troops should be withdrawn on or before June 1st, 1796.

1795. By stipulation 13, article 3, of a treaty of peace between the United States and the tribes of Indians called the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawnees, Otawas, Chippewas, Pottawatomies, Miamis, Eel Rivers, Weas, Kickapoos, Pinkeshaws and Kaskaskias, made at Greenville, Ohio, on the 3d of August, 1795, and signed by General Anthony Wayne, on the part of the United States, and by the Sachems and War-chiefs of the said tribes, the Indians ceded to the United States "the post of Michilimackinac, and all the land on the island on which that post stands, and the main land adjacent, on which the Indian title has been extinguished by gifts or grants, to the French or English Governments; and a piece



View from Steps of P. E. Church.

of land on the main to the north of the island, to measure six miles, on Lake Huron, or the strait between Lakes Huron and Michigan, and to extend three miles back from the water of the lake or strait; and also, the island "Bois Blanc," the latter being an extra and voluntary gift of the Chippewa nation."

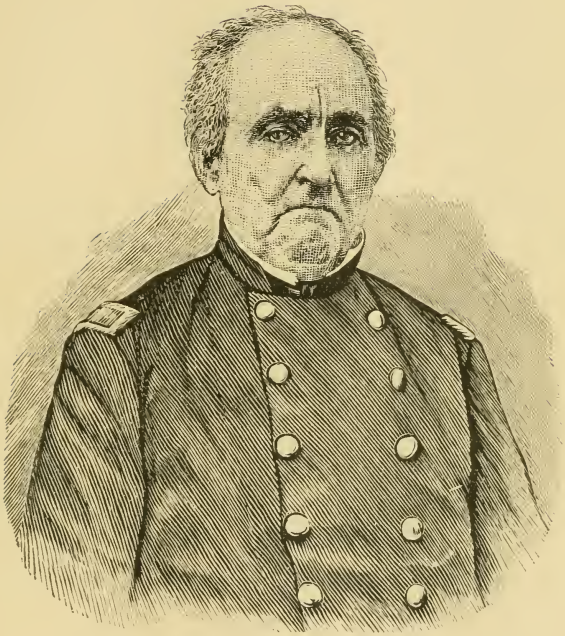
1796. October. Two companies of United States troops, under the command of Major Henry Burbeck, with Captain Abner Prior and Lieutenants Ebenezer Massay and John Michael, arrived and took possession of the post of Michilimackinac.

1802. In the year 1800 the Connecticut Missionary Society sent Rev. David Bacon (father of the late Rev. Dr. Leonard Bacon, of New Haven, who was born in Detroit in 1802) as a missionary to our frontier; he arrived at Detroit August 11th, 1800, where he was entertained at the house of the commandant, Major Thomas Hunt, U. S. A.

Mr. Bacon left Detroit, with his family, and came to Mackinac in June, 1802, where he remained, teaching and preaching until August, 1804, when he was recalled.

Rev. David Bacon was the *first* Protestant who preached at Mackinac.

1812. June 18th, war with Great Britain was declared by the Congress of the United States by a vote of 79 to 40 in the House, and 19 to 13 in the Senate. June 19th, war was formally proclaimed by President Madison.



MAJ. WM. WHISTLER, U. S. A.,

Commanding Fort Mackinac. 1833.

SURRENDER OF FORT MICHILIMACKINAC.

DETROIT, August 4th, 1812.

SIR—I take the earliest opportunity to acquaint Your Excellency of the surrender of the garrison of Michilimackinac, under my command, to his Britannic Majesty's forces under the command of Captain Charles Roberts, on the 17th ultimo, the particulars of which are as follows: .On the 16th, I was informed by the Indian Interpreter that he had discovered from an Indian that the several nations of Indians then at St. Joseph (a British garrison, distant about forty miles) intended to make an immediate attack on Michilimackinac.

I was inclined, from the coolness I had discovered in some of the principal chiefs of the Ottawa and Chippewa nations, who had but a few days before professed the greatest friendship for the United States, to place confidence in this report.

I immediately called a meeting of the American gentlemen at that time on the island, in which it was thought proper to dispatch a confidential person to St. Joseph to watch the motions of the Indians.

Captain Michael Dousman, of the militia, was thought the most suitable for this service. He embarked about sunset, and met the British forces within ten or fifteen miles of the island, by whom he was made prisoner and put on his parole of honor. He was landed on the island at daybreak, with positive directions to give me no intelligence whatever. He was also instructed to take the inhabitants of the village, indiscriminately, to a place on the west side of the island where their persons and property should be protected by a British guard, but should they go to the Fort, they would be subject to a general massacre by the savages, which would be inevitable if the garrison fired a gun. This information I received from Doctor Day, who was passing through the village when every person was flying for refuge to the enemy. I immediately, on being informed of the approach of the enemy, placed ammunition, etc., in the Block houses; ordered every gun charged, and made every preparation for action. About 9 o'clock I could discover that the enemy were in possession of the heights that commanded the Fort, and one piece of their artillery directed to the most defenceless part of the garrison. The Indians at this time were to be seen in great numbers in the edge of the woods.

At half-past 11 o'clock the enemy sent in a flag of truce, demanding a surrender of the Fort and island to his Britannic Majesty's forces. This, Sir, was the first information I had of the declaration of war; I, however, had anticipated it, and was as well prepared to meet such an event as I possibly could have been with the force under my command, amounting to 57 effective men, including officers. Three American gentlemen, who were prisoners, were permitted to accompany the flag: from them I ascertained the strength of the enemy to be from nine hundred to one thousand strong, consisting of regular troops, Canadians and savages; that they had two pieces of artillery, and were provided with ladders and ropes for the purpose of scaling the works, if necessary. After I had obtained this information, I consulted my officers, and also the American gentlemen present, who were very intelligent men; the result of which was, that it was impossible for the garrison to hold out against such a superior force. In this opinion I fully concurred, from the conviction that it was the only measure that could prevent a general massacre. The Fort and garrison were accordingly surrendered.

The enclosed papers exhibit copies of the correspondence between the officer commanding the British forces and myself, and of the articles of capitulation. This subject involved questions of a peculiar nature; and I hope, Sir, that my demands and protests will meet the approbation of my government. I cannot allow this opportunity to escape without expressing my obligation to Doctor Sylvester Day, for the service he rendered me in conducting this correspondence.

In consequence of this unfortunate affair, I beg leave, Sir, to demand that a Court of Inquiry may be ordered to investigate all the facts connected with it; and I do further request, that the court may be specially directed to express their opinion on the merits of the case.

I have the honour to be, Sir, etc.,

PORTER HANKS,
Lieutenant of Artillery.

His Excellency General HULL,
Commanding the N. W. Army.

P. S.—The following particulars relating to the British force were obtained after the capitulation, from a source that admits of no doubt:

Regular troops	46	including 4 officers.
Canadian militia	260	
Total	306	
Savages,		
Sioux	56	
Winnebagoes	48	
Menomonees	39	
Chippewas and Ottawas	572	
	715	Savages.
	306	Whites.
Total	1021	

It may also be remarked, that one hundred and fifty Chippewas and Ottawas joined the British two days after the capitulation.

P. H.

MICHILIMACKINAC, Mich., July 17th, 1812.

CAPITULATION

Agreed upon between Captain Charles Roberts, commanding his Britannic Majesty's forces, on the one part, and Lieutenant Porter Hanks, commanding the forces of the United States, on the other.

ARTICLES.

I. The Fort of Michilimackinac shall immediately be surrendered to the British forces. Granted.

II. The garrison shall march out with the honours of war, lay down their arms, and become prisoners of war, and shall be sent to the United States of America by his Britannic Majesty. Not to serve in this war until regularly exchanged; and for the due performance of this article the officers pledge their word of honour. Granted.

III. All the merchant vessels in the harbour, with their cargoes, shall be in the possession of their respective owners. Granted.

IV. Private property shall be held sacred. Granted.

V. All citizens of the United States of America who shall not take the oath of allegiance to his Britannic Majesty, shall depart with their property from the island in one month from the date hereof. Granted.

(Signed) CHARLES ROBERTS,
Commanding H. B. Majesty's forces.

PORTER HANKS,
Commanding the forces of the United States of America.

NOTES.—Dr. Sylvester Day, U. S. A., was the Surgeon at the Fort. He and his family resided at the time in a house belonging to the late Samuel Abbott, which stood on a lot now owned and cultivated as a garden by Mr. Patrick Donnelly, on the east side of and adjoining his residence on Astor street. Mr. Michael Dousman went to the house and told the inmates of the presence of the British on the island. Dr. Day immediately arose, and taking his family (one of whom, his son, is now General Hannibal Day, U. S. A.), went to the Fort and warned the garrison of the approach of the foe.

His Majesty's forces were under the command of Captain Charles Roberts, of the Tenth Royal Veteran Battalion, and consisted of forty regulars of the same regiment, with two six-pounders, which were embarked at St. Joseph on board the N. W. Co.'s ship, "Caledonia;" two hundred and sixty Canadians, with their employes, and four hundred Indians, with ten batteaux and seventy canoes.

The American troops numbered sixty-three persons, including five sick men and one drummer boy.

There were nine vessels in the harbor, having on board forty-seven men. After the capitulation two other vessels arrived, with seven hundred packs of furs.

The prisoners were sent to Detroit, arriving there August 4th, thence to Fort Fayette, where Pittsburg, Pa., now

stands, where a roll shows them to have been mustered on the 17th day of November, 1812.

Lieutenant Hanks was killed August 16, while still on parole, by a shot fired from the Canadian side, while he was standing in the gateway of the fort at Detroit.

The citizens sought refuge in an old distillery, which was situated under the bluff near the old Indian burying ground, west of the village. The British sent a guard there immediately after landing.

The three American gentlemen (prisoners) referred to by Lieutenant Hanks, went from the distillery to Captain Roberts' command. They were Samuel Abbott, John Dousman and Ambrose Davenport, all prominent citizens of the village, and well calculated to comprehend the true state of affairs.

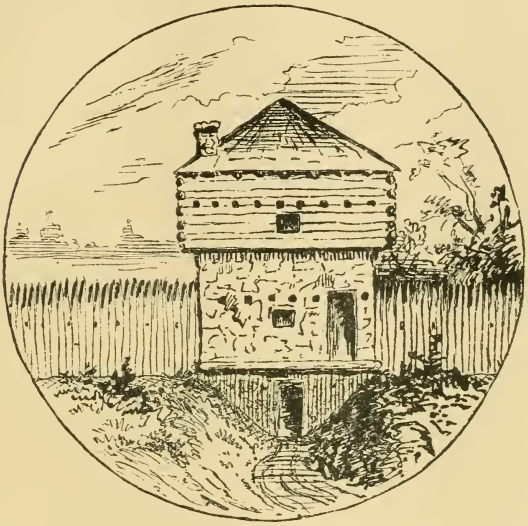
Fort Holmes was built while the British held possession of the island, in 1812 and 1814. The inhabitants of the village were all forced to contribute labor.

It was called by the British Fort George, in honor of the British king; afterward rechristened by the Americans in honor of Major Andrew Hunter Holmes, who was killed August 4, 1814.

The old ditches can be plainly seen; the parapet was protected by cedar pickets, so planted as to render scaling impossible without a ladder. The covered ways, constructed to shelter the troops, have fallen in. In the centre of the enclosure there was a building used as a block-house and powder magazine. It was removed by the Americans, and is now used as the government stable.

The platform that now crowns the summit, and commands a magnificent view of the Straits and the surrounding country, was built by Captain, afterward Colonel, John N. Macomb, during a survey of the lakes in 1849. As you stand on this platform, three hundred and twenty feet above the

level of the surrounding water, facing toward the flag-staff in the Fort, on your right is Point St. Ignace, four miles distant, the southern extremity of the northern peninsula of Michigan; nearly in front of you lies Mackinaw City; eight miles distant, on the northern point of the southern peninsula, a little to the right, is where old Fort Michilimackinac stood, where the massacre of June 2d, 1763, took place; a little farther to the left Cheboygan, eighteen miles distant, and off to the left, where the northern shore and the water seem to mingle and disappear together, is the mouth of the St. Mary's River, thirty-seven miles distant.



Block House. Built in 1780.

NAVAL BATTLE ON LAKE ERIE.

1813. September 10th, the hostile fleets of Great Britain and the United States, on Lake Erie, met near the head of the Lake, and a sanguinary battle ensued. The British fleet consisted of six vessels, carrying sixty-four guns, under command of the veteran Commodore Barclay, and the fleet of the United States consisted of nine vessels, carrying fifty-four guns, under command of the young and brave Commodore Oliver H. Perry. The result of this important conflict was made known to the world in the following laconic dispatch, written at 4 P. M. of that day:

"DEAR GENERAL:—We have met the enemy, and they are ours. Two ships, two brigs, one schooner, and one sloop.

"With esteem, etc.,

"O. H. PERRY.

"General WILLIAM H. HARRISON."



Block House, Built in 1780.

BATTLE OF MICHILIMACKINAC.

REPORT OF COL. GEORGE CROGHAN.

U. S. S. War Niagara, off Thunder bay,
August 9th, 1814.

Sir—We left Fort Gratiot (head of the straits St. Clair) on the 12th ult. and imagined that we should arrive in a few days at Malshadash Bay. At the end of a week, however, the commodore from the want of pilots acquainted with that unfrequented part of the lake, despaired of being able to find a passage through the island into the bay, and made for St. Joseph's, where he anchored on 20th day of July. After setting fire to the Fort of St. Joseph's, which seemed not to have been recently occupied, a detachment of infantry and artillery, under Major Holmes, was ordered to Sault St. Mary's, for the purpose of breaking up the enemy's establishment at that place.

For particulars relative to the execution of this order, I beg leave to refer you to Major Holmes' report herewith enclosed. Finding on my arrival at Michilimackinac, on the 26th ult, that the enemy had strongly fortified the height overlooking the old Fort of Mackinac, I at once despaired of being able with my small force, to carry the place by storm, and determined (as the only course remaining) on landing and establishing myself on some favorable position, whence I could be enabled to annoy the enemy by gradual and slow approaches, under cover of my artillery, in which I should have the superiority in point of metal. I was urged to adopt this step by another reason, not a little cogent ; could a position be taken and fortified on the island, I was well aware that it would either induce the enemy to attack me in my strongholds, or force his Indians and Canadians (the most efficient, and only disposable force) off the island, as they would be very unwilling to remain in my neighborhood after a permanent footing had been taken. On enquiry, I learned from individuals who had lived many years on the island, that a position desirable as I might wish, could be found on the west end, and therefore immediately made arrangements for disembarking. A landing was effected on the 4th inst., under cover of the guns of the shipping, and the line being quickly formed, had advanced to the edge of the field spoken of for a camp, when intelligence was conveyed to me, that the

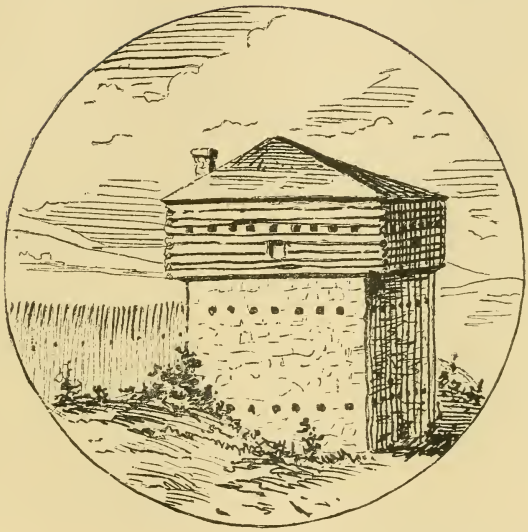


Col. P. DONAN.

enemy was ahead, and a few seconds more brought us a fire from his battery of four pieces, firing shot and shells. After reconnoitering his position, which was well selected, his line reached along the edge of the woods, at the further extremity of the field and covered by a temporary breast work; I determined on changing my position (which was now two lines, the militia forming the front), by advancing Major Holmes' battalion of regulars on the right of the militia, thus to outflank him, and by a vigorous effort to gain his rear. The movement was immediately ordered, but before it could be executed, a fire was opened by some Indians posted in a thick wood near our right, which proved fatal to Major Holmes and severely wounded Captain Desha (the next officer in rank). This unlucky fire, by depriving us of the services of our most valuable officers, threw that part of the line into confusion from which the best exertions of the officers were not able to recover it. Finding it impossible to gain the enemy's left, owing to the impenetrable thickness of the woods, a charge was ordered to be made by the regulars immediately against the front. This charge although made in some confusion, served to drive the enemy back into the woods, from whence an annoying fire was kept up by the Indians.

Lieut. Morgan was ordered up with a light piece to assist the left, now particularly galled; the excellent practice of this brought the enemy to fire at a longer distance. Discovering that this disposition from whence the enemy had just been driven (and which had been represented to me as so high and commanding), was by no means tenable, from being interspersed with thickets, and intersected in every way by ravines, I determined no longer to expose my force to the fire of an enemy deriving every advantage which could be obtained from numbers and a knowledge of the position, and therefore ordered an immediate retreat towards the shipping. This affair, which cost us many valuable lives, leaves us to lament the fall of that gallant officer, Major Holmes, whose character is so well known to the war department. Captain Van Horne, of the 19th Infantry and Lieut. Jackson of the 24th Infantry, both brave intrepid young men fell wounded at the head of their respective commands.

The conduct of all my officers on this occasion merits my approbation. Captain Desha, of the 24th Infantry, although wounded, continued with his command until forced to retire from faintness through loss of blood. Captains Saunders, Hawkins and Sturges, with every subaltern of that battalion, acted in the most exemplary manner. Ensign Bryan, 2nd Rifle Regiment, acting Adjutant to the battalion, actively forwarded



Block House. Built in 1780.

the wishes of the commanding officer. Lieuts. Hickman, 28th Infantry, and Hyde of the U. S. Marines, who commanded the reserve, claim my particular thanks for their activity in keeping that command in readiness to meet any exigency. I have before mentioned Lieut. Morgan's activity; his two assistants, Lieut. Pickett and Mr. Peters, conductor of artillery, also merit the name of good officers.

The militia were wanting in no part of their duty. Colonel Cotgreave, his officers and soldiers, deserve the warmest approbation, My acting assistant Adjutant General Captain N. H. Moore, 28th Infantry, with volunteer Adjutant McComb, were prompt in delivering my orders.

Captain Gratiot of the engineers, who voluntered his services as Adjutant on the occasion, gave me valuable assistance. On the morning of the 5th, I sent a flag to the enemy, to enquire into the state of the wounded (two in number), who were left on the field, and to request permission to bring away the body of Major Holmes, which was also left, owing to the unpardonable neglect of the soldiers in whose hands he was placed. I am happy in assuring you, that the body of Major Holmes is secured, and will be buried at Detroit with becoming honors. I shall discharge the militia to-morrow, and will send them down, together with two regular companies to Detroit.

With the remaining three companies I shall attempt to destroy the enemy's establishment in the head of *Naw-taw-wa-sa-ga* River, and if it be thought proper, erect a post at the mouth of that river.

Very respectfully, I have the honor to remain, sir, your obedient servant.

G. CROGHAN,
Lieut.-Col. 2nd Riflemen.

To Hon. J. Armstrong,
Secretary of War.

REPORT OF KILLED, WOUNDED AND MISSING, ON AUGUST 4TH, 1814.

ON BOARD THE U. S. SLOOP OF WAR NIAGARA,
11th August, 1814.

Artillery—wounded, three privates.

Infantry—17th Regiment; killed, five privates; wounded, two sergeants, two corporals, fifteen privates. Two privates since dead. Two privates missing.

19th Regiment—wounded, one captain, nineteen privates. Captain Isaac Van Horne, Jr., since dead—one private since dead.

24th Regiment—killed, five privates; wounded, one captain, one lieutenant, three sergeants, one musician, five privates. Captain Robert Desha severely; Lieut. Hezekiah Jackson since dead—one sergeant since dead.

32nd Regiment—killed, one major. Major Andrew Hunter Holmes.

United States Marines—wounded, one sergeant.

Ohio Militia—killed, two privates; wounded, six privates—one private since dead.

Grand total—one major and twelve privates killed; two captains, one lieutenant, six sergeants, three corporals, one musician and thirty-eight privates wounded. Two privates missing.

The above return exhibits a true statement of the killed, wounded and missing in the affair of the 4th instant.

N. H. MOORE,
Captain 28th Infantry.
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

REPORT OF CAPTAIN SINCLAIR.

United States Sloop of War Niagara,
Off Thunder Bay, August 9th, 1814.

Sir—I arrived off Michilimackinac on the 26th July; but owing to a tedious spell of bad weather, which prevented our reconnoitering, or being able to procure a prisoner who could give us information of the enemy's Indian force, which, from several little skirmishes we had on an adjacent island, appeared to be very great, we did not attempt a landing until the 4th inst., and it was then made more with a view to ascertain positively the enemy's strength, than with any possible hope of success; knowing, at the same time, that I could effectually cover their landing and retreat to the ships, from the position I had taken within 300 yards of the beach. Col. Croghan would never have landed, even with this protection, being positive, as he was, that the Indian force alone on the island, with the advantages they had, were superior to him, could he have justified himself to his government, without having stronger proof than appearances, that he could not effect the object in view. Mackinac is, by nature, a perfect Gibraltar, being a high inaccessible rock on every side, except the west, from which to the hights, you have near two miles to pass through a wood, so thick that our men were shot in every direction, and within a few yards of them, without being able to see the Indians who did it; and a height was scarcely gained before there was another within 50 or 100 yards commanding it, where breastworks were erected and cannon opened on them. Several of those were charged and the enemy driven from them; but it was soon found the further our troops advanced the stronger the enemy became, and the weaker and more bewildered our forces were; several of the commanding officers were picked out and killed or wounded by the savages, without seeing any of them. The men were getting lost and falling into confusion, natural under such circumstances, which demanded an immediate retreat, or a total defeat and general massacre must have ensued. This was conducted in a masterly manner by Col. Croghan, who had lost the aid of that valuable and ever to be lamented officer, Major Holmes, who, with Captain VanHorn, was killed by the Indians.

The enemy were driven from many of their strongholds; but such was

the impenetrable thickness of the woods, that no advantage gained could be profited by. Our attack would have been made immediately under the lower fort, that the enemy might not have been able to use his Indian force to such advantage as in the woods, having discovered by drawing a fire from him in several instances, that I had greatly the superiority of metal of him; but its site being about 120 feet above the water, I could not, when near enough to do him an injury, elevate sufficiently to batter it. Above this, nearly as high again, he has another strong fort, commanding every point on the island, and almost perpendicular on all sides. Col. Croghan not deeming it prudent to make a second attempt upon this place, and having ascertained to a certainty that the only naval force the enemy have upon the lakes consists of one schooner of four guns, I have determined to despatch the "Lawrence" and "Caledonia" to Lake Erie immediately, believing their services in transporting our armies there will be wanting; and it being important that the sick and wounded, amounting to about 100, and that part of the detachment not necessary to further our future operations here, should reach Detroit without delay. By an intelligent prisoner, captured in the "Mink," I ascertained this, and that the mechanics and others sent across from York during the winter were for the purpose of building a flotilla to transport reinforcements and supplies to Mackinac. An attempt was made to transport them by the way of Matchadash, but it was found impracticable, from all the portages being a morass; that they then resorted to a small river called Nautawasaga, situated to the south of Matchadash, from which there is a portage of three leagues over a good road to Lake Simcoe. This place was never known until pointed out to them last summer by an Indian. This river is very narrow, and has six or eight feet water in it about three miles up, and is then a muddy, rapid shallow for 45 miles up to the portage, where their armada was built, and their storehouses are now situated. The navigation is dangerous and difficult, and so obscured by rocks and bushes that no stranger could ever find it. I have, however, availed myself of the means of discovering it; I shall also blockade the mouth of French River until the fall; and those being the only two channels of communication by which Mackinac can possibly be supplied, and their provisions at this time being extremely short, I think they will be starved into a surrender. This will also cut off all supplies to the Northwest Company, who are now nearly starving, and their furs on hand can only find transportation by the way of Hudson Bay. At this place I calculate on falling in with

their schooner, which, it is said, has gone there for a load of provisions, and a message sent to her not to venture up while we are on the Lake.

Very respectfully, I have the honor to remain, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
ARTHUR SINCLAIR.

To Hon. Wm. Jones,
Secretary of the Navy.

Notes.—Col. Croghan landed with his troops at what is now called 'British Landing,' so named from the fact that the British landed there on the night of the 16th and 17th of July, 1812, when they successfully surprised Fort Mackinac.

On entering the gate on the road leading to British Landing, after passing through the narrow belt of timber, you come to a slight ridge which crosses the road, passing diagonally through an orchard, on the left.

On the south side of this ridge the British troops were concealed, having four field pieces; the line was protected by a hastily constructed *abattis*, and the left by an entrenchment, the remains of which can be seen in the orchard some 250 yards to the left of, and nearly parallel to, the road.

The British forces were under the command of Lieut.-Col. Robert M'Donal, Glengary Light Infantry, then in command at Fort Mackinac.

Major Holmes' body was put on board a schooner and sent to Detroit, where it was buried in the old cemetery on the corner of Larned street and Woodward avenue, on land belonging to "The First Protestant Society." In 1834 when excavating for the building of "The First Protestant Church" the remains of Major Holmes were found with six cannon balls in the coffin. The balls were placed in the coffin for the purpose of sinking the body if in danger of being captured by the British while on its way to Detroit. The remains were placed in a box and buried in the Protestant cemetery near Gratiot, Beaubien and Antoine streets, and have not been disturbed since that time.

1815. By the treaty of peace and amity between Great Britain and the United States, concluded at Ghent, Belgium, December 24th, 1814, and signed by Lord Gambier, Henry Goulbourn and William Adams, on the part of Great Britain, and by John Quincy Adams, James A. Bayard, Henry Clay, Jonathan Russell and Albert Gallatin, on the part of the United States (ratifications exchanged February 17th, and proclaimed February 18th, 1815), the post of Michilimackinac was again restored to the United States.

The British occupied Fort Mackinac until the arrival in September, of Major Talbot Chambers, with the United States troops, consisting of one company of Artillery, and two companies of Rifles. The British troops then withdrew to St. Joseph's Island, in St. Mary's River.

1816. Two companies of Rifles left Fort Mackinac, under the command of Colonel John Miller, and established Fort Howard, at Green Bay, Wis.

1819. First steamboat at Mackinac, the "Walk-in-the-Water."

1823. Rev. William Montague Ferry, by direction of the United Foreign Missionary Society, established a mission for the Indians of the Northwest at Mackinac Island, this location being chosen because it was the center of the fur trade in the Northwest.

Mr. Ferry arrived at Mackinac October 19th, and opened school November 3d, with twelve Indian children. At one time there were twenty-four assistants, and one hundred and eighty scholars. The children from the village attended as day scholars, and those from the several tribes as boarders. They were trained in habits of industry, and taught trades, and how to cultivate the soil, besides receiving a common school education. The school was first held in the old Court House. In 1825, the building now known as the "Mission House," was erected for missionary and school purposes. Thomas White Ferry, ex U. S. Senator, was born in the Mission House, June 1, 1827.

The building known as the "Mission Church," was erected in 1830. It was consecrated March 4th, 1831.

Mr. Ferry was relieved August 6th, 1834. He then settled at Grand Haven, Mich., where he lived for thirty-three years, highly esteemed and eminently useful. He died December 30th, 1867. In 1837 the Mission was discontinued.

1862. May 14th, the steamer "Illinois," arrived at Mackinac from Detroit, having on board Co. A., Stanton Guards, Michigan Volunteers, Capt. Grover S. Wormer, of Detroit, commanding (afterwards, Lieut.-Col. and Col. 8th Michigan Cavalry, and Brevet Brigadier-General United States Volunteers), with First Lieutenant Elias F. Sutton, Second Lieutenant Louis Hartmeyer, Chaplain James Knox, and Dr. John Gregg, having in charge the following distinguished gentlemen from Tennessee, who were State prisoners of war: Gen. William G. Harding, Gen. Washington Barrows, and Judge Joseph C. Guild.

For six days after their arrival, the prisoners were allowed to remain at the Mission Hotel, under a guard, while quarters were being prepared in the Fort. The three sets of officers' quarters in the wooden building between the stone quarters and the guard house, were assigned to them.

Gen. Harding occupied the set in the west end, or nearest the stone quarters, Gen. Barrows, the middle set, and Judge Guild, the set in the east end. The rooms were comfortably furnished by the prisoners, who remained here until September 18th, 1862, when the Fort was again abandoned, the prisoners taken to Detroit, and thence to Johnson's Island, Lake Erie.

1877. Father Marquette's grave discovered at St. Ignace, by Rev. Father Edward Jacker.

1882. The Protestant Episcopal Church on Fort street, built through the efforts and under the direction of Rev. Moses C. Stanley.

PRIESTS.

The following Priests of the Roman Catholic Church have served at Michilimackinac:

The dates opposite their names indicate the first and last year of their stay; or, as the case may be, of their visits; for many of them made only occasional visits, having other parishes, or missions, in their charge. *Their* names are marked thus *.

The first church on the main land, north of the Strait, was built in 1671; the second about 1674; burnt in 1706.

The present church was built in 1838.

The first church on the main land, south of the Strait, was built about 1712, when the post was re-established; the second, about 1741.

The first church on the island was built about 1785. It occupied a part of the old cemetery on Astor street. The second was erected in 1827, on the site of the present one, on land donated by Mrs. Magdalene Laframboise.

The present building was erected in 1873.

Beneath the altar are the graves of Mrs. Magdalene Laframboise, her only daughter, and grandson, Langdon Pierce (wife and son of Capt. Benjamin K. Pierce, U. S. A.). On the marble slabs over their graves are the following inscriptions:

"Magdalene Laframboise, died April 14th, 1846, aged 66 years."

"Josephine Pierce, died November 24th, 1820."

In "Ancient Michilimackinac" (St. Ignace).

1670. Rev. Father Dablon, I J. (or possibly Marquette.)

1671–73. Rev. Father James Marquette, S. J.

1673 (?) Rev. Father Philip Pierson, S. J.

1674 (?) Rev. Father Henry Nouvel, S. J.
1677 (?) Rev. Father J. Enjalran, S. J.
1680–81. Rev. Father Louis Hennepin, Franciscan.*
16?? (?) Rev. Father De Carheil, S. J.
16??–1706. Rev. Father J. Marest, S. J.

In "Old Mackinac" (Lower Michigan).

1708 (?) Rev. Father J. Marest, S. J.
1741–52. Rev. Father J. B. Lamorinie, S. J.*
1741–65. Rev. Father Du Jaunay, S. J.
1742–44. Rev. Father C. G. Coquarz, S. J.*
1753–61. Rev. Father M. L. Lefranc, S. J.
1768–75. Rev. Father Gibault, Vic.-Gen. of Illinois.*

On the Island and in Modern St. Ignace.

1786–87. Rev. Father Payet, of Illinois.*
1794. Rev. Father Ledru, Dominican, of France.*
1796. Rev. Father Levadoux, of Detroit, Vic.-Gen. of the Bishop of Baltimore.*
1799–1823. Rev. Father G. Richard, Curate of St. Ann, Detroit, and Vicar-General.*
1801. Rev. Father J. Dilhet.*
1816–18. Rev. Father Joseph Crevier, of Canada.*
1825–27. Rev. Father Francis Vincent Badin of St. Joseph's.*
1827–30. Rev. P. J. De Jean, of Little Traverse Bay.*
1829–31. Rt. Rev. Edward Fenwick, Bishop of Cincinnati.*
1830. Rev. Father Mallon, of Cincinnati.
1830–33. Rev. Father Samuel Mazzuchelli, Dominican.
1830–38. Rev. Father Frederic Resé, Vic.-Gen. of Cincinnati, Bishop of Detroit, 1834.*
1831–65. Rev. Father Frederic Baraga, of Little Traverse Bay. Afterwards (1853–68) Bishop of Sault Ste. Marie and Marquette.*
1833. Rev. Father J. Lostrie.
1833–34. Rev. Father Francis Hatscher, Redemporist.
1838–43. Rev. Father Santi Santelli.

1843–45. Rev. Father C. Skolla, Franciscan.
1845. Rev. Father H. Van Renterghem.
1845–52. Rt. Rev. P. Lefevre, Bishop of Detroit.*
1846–74. Rev. Father A. D. Piret, retired to "Chenaux." 1870.
1852. Rev. Father Francis Pierz, of Little Traverse Bay.*
1854–57. Rev. Father E. L. M. Jahan.
1858–61. Rev. Father Patrick B. Murray.
1861–67. Rev. Father Henry L. Thiele (two terms).
1868. Rev. Father Charles Magné.
1868–71. Rev. Father Matthias Orth.
1869–70. Rev. Father Philip S. Zorn, of Grand Traverse Bay.*
1870–71. Rev. Father Nicolas L. Sifferath, of Cross Village.*
1871. Rev. Father Charles Vary, S. J., of Sault Ste. Marie.*
1871–79. Rt. Rev. Ignatius Mrak, Bishop of Marquette.*
1871–72. Rev. Father L. B. Lebouc.
1872–73. Rev. Father Moses Mainville.
1873–80. Rev. Father Edward Jacker.
1875–78. Rev. Father William Dwyer.
1878–79. Rev. Father John Braun.
1879–81. Rev. Father John C. Kenny.
1880–81. Rev. Father C. A. Richard.
1880–82. Rt. Rev. John Vertin, Bishop of Marquette.*
1881. Rev. Father Bonaventure Frey, Prov. Cap. Order.*
1881–82. Rev. Father Kilian Haas, O. M. Cap.
1881–82. Rev. Father Isidore Handtmann, O. M. Cap.
1882–83. Rev. Father John Chebul.
1883. Rev. Father Joseph Niebling.

FRENCH AND BRITISH OFFICERS.

The following named officers were at Fort Michilimackinac on the dates given; their names are the only ones (of French and British officers) which appear in the old and official records:

1742, 12th August.
Mons. de Blainville,
Commandant of Michilimackinac.

1744, 6th January.
Mons. de Vivehevet,
Commandant of Michilimackinac.

1744, 11th July.
——— de Ramelia,
Captain and King's Commandant at Nepigon.

1745, 11th July, and 1747, 23d May.
Duplessis de Morampont,
King's Commandant at Cammanettigsia.

1745, 25th August, and 1746, 29th June.
Noyelle, Jr.,
Second in Command at Michilimackinac.

1745, 25th August.
Louis de la Corne,
Captain and King's Commandant at Michilimackinac.

1747, 7th February, 20th June and 1st September.
Mons. de Noyelle, Jr.,
Commandant of Michilimackinac.

1748, 28th February, 1749, 11th March and 21st June.
Mons. Jacques Legardeur de St. Pierre,
Captain and King's Commandant at Michilimackinac.

1749, 27th January.
Louis Legardeur,
Chevalier de Repentigny,
Second in Command at Michilimackinac.

1749, 29th August.
Mons. Godefroy,
Officer of Troops.

1750, 24th March, and 1752, 4th June.
Mons. Duplessis Faber,
Captain and King's Commandant at Michilimackinac.
Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis.

1751, 8th October.
Mons. Duplessis, Jr.,
Second in Command at Michilimackinac.

1752, 4th June.
Mons. Beaujeu de Villemonde,
Captain and King's Commandant at Camanitigousa.

1753, 18th July, and 1754, 15th August.
Mons. Marin,
King's Commandant, Post of La Baie.

1753, 18th July; 1754, 8th May; 1758, 23d February, 29th June, 16th July and 17th October; 1759, 30th January; 1760, 25th May and 8th September.
Mons. de Beaujeu de Villemonde,
Captain and King's Commandant at Michilimackinac

1754, 8th July, and 1755, 25th May.
Mons. Herbin.
Captain and King's Commandant at Michilimackinac.

1755, 8th January.
Louis Legardeur,
Chevalier de Repentigny,
King's Commandant at the Sault.

1755, 24th August,
Louis Legardeur,
Chevalier de Repentigny,
Lieutenant of Infantry.

1756, 28th April.
Charles de L'Anglade,
Officer of Troops.

1756, 19th June.
Mons. Hertelle Beaubaffin,
King's Commandant at ———.

1756, 19th July.
Mons. Couterot,
Lieutenant of Infantry.
1758, 2d July.
Mons. de L'Anglade,
Second in Command at Michilimackinac.
1758, 13th July.
Louis Legardeur,
Chevalier de Repentigny,
Officer at Michilimackinac.
1774 to 1779.
A. S. De Peyster,
Major Commanding Michilimackinac and Dependencies.
1779 to 1782.
Patrick Sinclair,
Major and Lieutenant-Governor,
Commanding Michilimackinac and Dependencies.
1782 to 1787, 10th May.
Daniel Robertson,
Captain Commanding Michilimackinac and Dependencies.
1784, 31st July.
Phil. B. Fry,
Ensign 8th, or King's Regiment.
1784, 31st July,
George Clowes,
Lieutenant 8th, or King's Regiment.
1791, 15th November.
Edward Charleton,
Captain 5th Regiment Foot,
Commanding Michilimackinac.
1791, 15th November.
J. M. Hamilton,
Ensign 5th Regiment Foot.
1791, 15th November.
Benjamin Rocha,
Lieutenant 5th Foot.
1791, 15th November.
H. Headowe,
Ensign 5th Foot.

LEGEND OF "ROBERTSON'S FOLLY."

Captain Robertson was a gay young English officer and a great admirer of the ladies. One pleasant summer evening, as he was strolling in the woods at the back of the fort enjoying his pipe, he suddenly beheld, a few rods before him and just crossing his path, a female of most exquisite form, feature and complexion; she seemed about nineteen; was simply dressed; wore her long black hair in flowing tresses; and as for a moment she turned on him her lustrous black eyes, her whole countenance lighting up with animation, the gallant captain thought he had never before seen so beautiful a creature. He politely doffed his cap and quickened his steps, hoping to engage her in conversation. She likewise hastened, evidently with the design of escaping him. Presently she disappeared around a curve in the road, and Robertson lost sight of her.

At the officers' quarters that night nothing was talked of but the young lady and her possible identity. She was clearly not a native, and no vessel had been known to touch at the island for many a week. Who could she be? Captain Robertson could hardly sleep that night. A rigid inquiry was instituted in the village. The only effect was to engender as intense curiosity in the town as already existed among the garrison.

As the shades of evening drew near, the captain was again walking in the pleasant groves enjoying the delightful lake breezes and the whiff of his favorite pipe. He was thinking of last evening's apparition, and blaming himself for not pressing on more vigorously, or at least calling to the

fair spectre. At this moment, raising his eyes from the ground, there she was again, slowly preceding him at a distance of scarcely more than thirty yards. As soon as his astonishment would permit, and as speedily as he could frame an excuse, he called to her: "Mademoiselle, I—I beg your pardon."

She turned on him one glance, her face radiant with smiles, then redoubled her pace. The captain redoubled his, and soon broke into a run. Still she kept the interval between them undiminished. A bend of the road, and again she was gone. The captain sought her quickly, but in vain; he then rushed back to the fort and called out a general posse of officers and men to scour the island, and, by capturing the maiden to solve the mystery. Though the search was kept up till a late hour in the night, not a trace could be found of her. The captain now began to be laughed at, and jokes were freely bandied at his expense.

Two days passed away, and the fantasy of Captain Robertson began to be forgotten by his brother officers, but the captain himself maintained a gloomy, thoughtful mood—the truth is he was in love with the woman he had only twice seen, and who he felt assured was somewhere secreted on the island. Plans for her discovery revolved in his brain day and night, and visions of romance and happiness were ever flitting before his eyes. It was on the evening of the second day that he was irresistibly led to walk again in the shady path in which the apparition had twice appeared to him. It led to the brow of the precipice at the southeastern corner of the island. He had nearly reached the famous point from which we now look down perpendicularly 128 feet into the placid waters of Lake Huron, when, sitting on a large stone, apparently enjoying the magnificent scene spread out before her, he discovered the object of his solicitude. Escape from him was now impossible, silently he stole up to her.

A crunching of the gravel under his feet, however, disturbed her, and turning, her eyes met his.

"Pretty maiden, why thus attempt to elude me? Who are you?" There was no answer, but the lady arose from the rock and retreated nearer the brink of the precipice, at the same time glancing to the right and left, as if seeking a loop-hole of escape.

"Do not fear me," said the captain, "I am commander of the garrison at the fort here. No harm shall come to you, but do pray tell me who you are, and how you came on this island!"

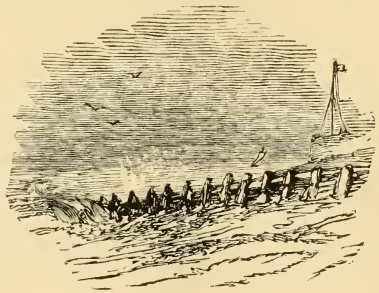
The lady still maintained a stolid silence, but in the fading light looked more beautiful than ever. She was now standing within three feet of the brink with her back to the terrible abyss. The captain shuddered at the thought of her making an unguarded step and being dashed to pieces on the rocks below. So he tried to calm her fears lest, in her agitation, she might precipitate a terrible catastrophe.

"My dear young lady," he began, "I see you fear me, and I will leave you; but for heaven's sake do pray tell me your name and where you reside. Not a hair of your head shall be harmed, but Captain Robertson, your devoted servant, will go through fire and water to do your commands. Once more, my dear girl, do speak to me, if but a word before we part."

As the captain warmed up in his address, he incautiously advanced a step. The girl retreated another step, and now stood where the slightest loss of balance must prove her death.

Quick as thought, the captain sprang forward to seize her and avert so terrible a tragedy, but just as he clutched her arm, she threw herself backward into the chasm, drawing her tormentor and would-be savior with her, and both were instantly dashed on to the rocks below.

His mangled remains were found at the foot of the precipice, but, singular as it may seem, not a vestige could be found of the woman for whose life his own had been sacrificed. His body alone could be discovered and it was taken up and buried in a shady nook near the middle of the island. He was long mourned by his men and brother officers, for he was much beloved for his high social qualities and genial deportment; but by and by it began to be whispered that the captain had indulged too freely in the fine old French brandy that the fur traders brought up from Montreal, and that the lady he professed to see was a mere *ignis fatuus* of his own excited imagination. But the mantle of charity has been thrown over the tragedy, and a commonplace explanation given for the name the rocky point has acquired, of "Robertson's Folly."



THE AMERICAN FUR COMPANY.

To notice slightly the origin of the American Fur Company, we will say that John Jacob Astor, a German by birth, who arrived in New York in the year 1784, commenced work for a bakery owned by a German acquaintance. He was afterwards assisted to open a toy shop, and this was followed by trafficking for small parcels of furs in the country towns, and which led to his future operations in that line.

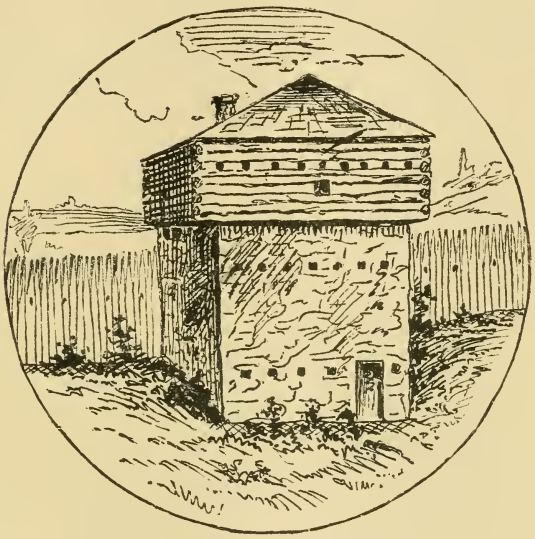
Mr. Astor's great and continued success in that branch of trade induced him, in 1809, to obtain from the New York Legislature a charter incorporating "The American Fur Company," with a capital of a million dollars. It is understood that Mr. Astor comprised the company, though other names were used in its organization. In 1811, Mr. Astor, in connection with certain partners of the old Northwest Fur Company (whose beginning was in 1783, and permanently organized in 1787), bought out the association of British merchants known as the Mackinac Company, then a strong competitor in the fur trade. This Mackinac Company, with the American Fur Company, was merged into a new association called the Southwest Fur Company. But in 1815, Mr. Astor bought out the Southwest Company, and the American Fur Company came again to the front. In the winter of 1815–16, Congress, through the influence of Mr. Astor, it is understood, passed an act excluding foreigners from participating in the Indian trade. In 1817–18, the American Fur Company brought a large number of clerks from Montreal and the United States to Mackinac, some of whom made good Indian traders, while many others failed upon trial and were discharged. Among those who proved their capability was Gurdon S. Hubbard, Esq., then a youth

of sixteen, the earliest resident of Chicago now living there. He was born in Windsor, Vt., in 1802, and his parents were Elizur and Abigail (Sage) Hubbard. His paternal emigrant ancestor was George Hubbard, who was at Wethersfield, Ct., in 1636. Mr. Hubbard is also a lineal descendant of the clergyman-governor Gurdon Saltonstall (named for Brampton Gurdon, the patriot M. P., whose daughter was the grandmother of the governor), who was the great-grandson of Sir Richard Saltonstall, the firm and efficient friend of early New England.

We need, therefore, merely add here that Mr. Hubbard left Montreal, where his parents then lived, May 13, 1818, reaching Mackinac July 4th, and first arrived at Chicago on the last day of October or first day of November of that year. In 1828, he purchased of the Fur Company their entire interest in the trade of Illinois.

Having entire charge of the management of the company in the West, were Ramsey Crooks and Robert Stuart. To William Matthews was intrusted the engaging of voyageurs and clerks in Canada, with his headquarters in Montreal. The voyageurs he took from the *habitants* (farmers); young, active, athletic men were sought for, indeed, none but such were engaged, and they passed under inspection of a surgeon. Mr. M. also purchased at Montreal such goods as were suited for the trade, to load his boats. These boats were the Canadian *batteaux*, principally used in those days in transferring goods to upper St. Lawrence River and its tributaries, manned by four oarsmen and a steersman, capacity about six tons. The voyageurs and clerks were under indentures for a term of five years. Wages of voyageurs, $100, clerks from $120 to $500 per annum. These were all novices in the business; the plan of the company was to arrange and secure the services of old traders and their voyageurs, who, at the (new) organization of the company were in the Indian country, depending on their influence and knowledge of the trade with the Indians; and as fast as possible secure the vast trade in the West and Northwest, within the district of the United States, interspersing the novices brought from Canada so as to consolidate, extend and monopolize, as far as possible, over the country, the Indian trade. The first two years they had suc-

ceeded in bringing into their employ seven-eighths of the old Indian traders on the Upper Mississippi, Wabash and Illinois Rivers, Lakes Michigan and Superior, and their tributaries as far north as the boundaries of the United States extended. The other eighth thought that their interest was to remain independent; toward such, the company selected their best traders, and located them in opposition, with instructions so to manage by underselling to bring them to terms.



Block House Built in 1780.

At Mackinac, the trader's brigades were organized, the company selecting the most capable trader to be the manager of his particular brigade, which consisted of from five to twenty *batteaux*, laden with goods. This chief or manager, when reaching the country allotted to him, made detachments, locating trading-houses, with districts clearly defined, for the operations of that particular post, and so on, until his ground was fully occupied by traders under him, over whom he had absolute authority.

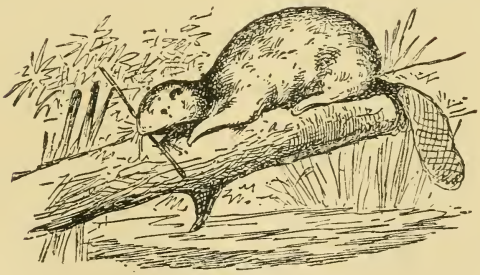
We will here allude to Mr. Astor's attempt to establish an American emporium for the fur trade at the mouth of the

Columbia River, which enterprise failed, through the capture of Astoria by the British in 1814, and the neglect of our government to give him protection. The withdrawal of Mr. Astor from the Pacific coast, left the Northwest Fur Company to consider themselves the lords of the country. They did not long enjoy the field unmolested, however. A fierce competition ensued between them and their old rivals, the Hudson's Bay Company, which was carried on at great cost and sacrifice, and, occasionally, with the loss of life. It ended in the ruin of most of the partners of the Northwest Company, and merging of the relics of that establishment, in 1821, in the rival association.

Ramsey Crooks was a foremost man in the employ of Mr. Astor in the fur trade, not only in the east, but upon the western coast, and has been called "the adventurous Rocky Mountain trader." Intimately connected, as Mr. Crooks was, with the American Fur Company, a slight notice of him will not be out of place. Mr. Crooks was a native of Greenock, Scotland, and was employed as a trader in Wisconsin, as early as 1806. He entered the service of Mr. Astor in 1809. In 1813, he returned from his three years' journey to the western coast, and in 1817 he joined Mr. Astor as a partner, and for four or five years ensuing he was the company's Mackinac agent, though residing mostly in New York. Mr. Crooks continued a partner until 1830, when this connection was dissolved and he resumed his place with Mr. Astor in his former capacity. In 1834, Mr. Astor, being advanced in years, sold out the stock of the company, and transferred the charter to Ramsey Crooks and his associates, whereupon Mr. C. was elected president of the company. Reverses, however, compelled an assignment in 1842, and with it the death of the American Fur Company. In 1845, Mr. Crooks opened a commission house for the sale of furs and skins, in New York City. This business, which was successful, Mr. C. continued until his death. Mr. Crooks died in New York, June 6, 1859, in his 73d year. Mr. Astor died in 1848.

Washington Irving, in his "Astoria," gives a graphic account of the occasional meetings of the partners, agents and employés of the old Northwest Fur Company, at Mont-

real and Fort William, where they kept high days and nights of wassail and feasting; of song and tales of adventure and hair-breadth escapes. But of those lavish and merry halls of the old "Northwest," we need suggest no comparison with the agency dwelling of the American Fur Company at Mackinac, where the expenses charged for the year 1821 were only $678.49. In that account, however, we notice the following entries: 31¼ gallons Teneriffé Wine, 4½ gallons Port Wine; 10 gallons best Madeira; 70½ gallons Red Wine; 9 gallons Brandy; *one barrel flour.*



MACKINAC ISLAND.

Is situated in the Straits of the same name, about four miles east of the narrowest part, fifteen miles from Lake Huron, and thirty from Lake Michigan; contains two thousand two hundred and twenty-one acres, of which the National Park contains eight hundred and twenty-one acres, and the Military Reservation one hundred and three acres.

A RAMBLE THROUGH FORT MACKINAC.

There are various ways of reaching the Fort from the village; probably the easiest is up "the steps," the view at the top being well worth the breath it costs to reach it.

Now follow us, and we will show you through the Fort:

This old block-house on our left was built in 1780, by the British troops under Major Patrick Sinclair; beyond, to the left, are two buildings, officers' quarters, built in 1876; passing along toward the flag-staff, we come to another set of officers' quarters, built in 1835, and another old block-house, the upper part of which is used as a reservoir, into which water is pumped from a spring at the foot of the bluff, and distributed through pipes into various buildings. This innovation on the old-time water-wagon was made in 1881, in accordance with a plan devised by, and executed under the direction of, Lieut. Dwight H. Kelton, 10th U. S. Infantry, Post-Quartermaster. Water first pumped Oct. 11, 1881.

While reinforcing the flag-staff in 1869, a bottle was taken out of the base, containing a parchment upon which was written:

HEADQUARTERS FORT MACKINAC,
May 25th, 1835.

This flag-staff erected on the 25th day of May, 1835, by "A" and "G" Companies, of the 2d Regiment of Infantry, stationed at this post.

The following Officers of the 2d Infantry were present:

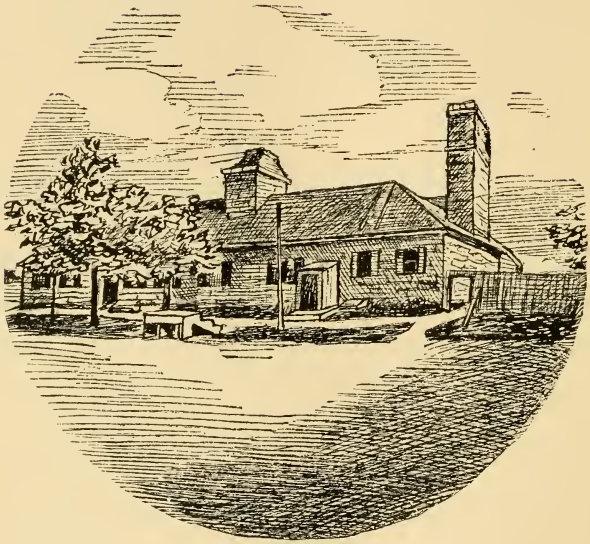
Captain John Clitz, - - "A" Company, Com'd'g Post.
Captain E. Kerby Barnum, - "G" Company.
1st-Lieut. J. J. B. Kingsbury - "G" Company.
2d-Lieut. J. W. Penrose, - - "G" Company, A.C.S.
2d-Lieut. J. V. Bomford, - "H" Company.
Asst.-Surgeon Geo. F. Turner, - U.S.A.
David Jones, - - - - Sutler.

Absent Officers:

1st-Lieut. J. S. Gallagher, "A" Company, Adjutant.
2d-Lieut. J. H. Leavenworth, "A" Company, on Special Duty.
Colonel Hugh Brady, Bvt.-Brig. General, Commanding Left Wing, Eastern Department, Headquarters at Detroit.
Lieut.-Colonel Alexander Cummings, Commanding 2d Regiment, Headquarters Madison Barracks, Sacket's Harbor, New York.
President of the United States, Andrew Jackson.
Builder (of flag-staff), John McCraith, Private, "A" Company, 2d Infantry.

Another document was added and the bottle was re-entombed.

Going down the steps to the right, we are brought face to face with one of the old landmarks of this country, the old stone officers' quarters, built in 1780, with walls from two and a half to eight feet thick; formerly the windows had iron bars across them. In 1812 the basement of this building and the old block-houses were used as prisons, in which Captain Roberts detained the men and larger boys of the village, after the capture of the Fort, until he decided what to do with them. Those who took the oath of allegiance to Great Britain were released and allowed to return to their homes; the others were sent to Detroit. Mr. Michael



Stone Officers' Quarters, Built 1780.

Dousman was permitted to remain neutral and was not disturbed.

In 1814, the basement of this building and the blockhouses were used as a place of refuge for the women and children of the village, while the vessels containing the American troops were anchored off the island.

The old wooden building on our right, now used as a storehouse, was built for a hospital in 1828 on the site of the original hospital, built by the British.

The long, low wooden building at the other end of the stone-quarters, formerly officers' quarters, is now used as a storehouse; facing it are the barracks, a two-story frame-building, built in 1859, occupied by two companies of soldiers, one on each floor, with mess-rooms, etc., complete for each.

We come next to the guard-house, built in 1828. Turning toward the barracks, we have on our right, first, the Commissary, built in 1877, on the site of the old stone-magazine.

In the small building adjacent to the Commissary are the offices of the Commanding Officer and Adjutant, and next door, the office of the Post-Quartermaster, which is connected by a passage-way with the storehouse beyond; built on the site of the post-bakery of early days.

Going up the path from the guard-house we will examine the "reveille gun," and take a glimpse at the magnificent view from the gun-platform. Below, at the foot of the bluff, are the Government stables, blacksmith shop, and granary; beyond them, the company gardens, where the buildings of the United States Indian Agency stood in earlier days.

In front of us is Round Island, where, for a long time, there was a large Indian village, the only remnant of which is an Indian burying ground, on the southeastern part of the island. There is also an old burying ground on Bois Blanc

Island. It is a singular fact that all these Indian graves were dug due east and west.

Wauchusco, a celebrated spiritualist of the Ottawa tribe, lived on Round Island for several years previous to his death, which occurred September 30, 1837.

To the left of Round Island is Bois Blanc Island.

The building in our rear is the hospital, built in 1858; leaving it to our right, we pass another old block-house, and over the old north sally-port, just outside of which, on July 17th, 1812, the British troops stood in line and presented arms while Lieuts. Porter Hanks and Archibald Darragh marched the American troops out, with arms reversed, to receive their parole as prisoners of war.

Passing on we come to the library and reading room.

When built, the fort was enclosed by a stockade ten feet high, made of cedar pickets, into the tops of which were driven irons with three sharp prongs projecting. Formerly all the buildings belonging to the fort were within this stockade.

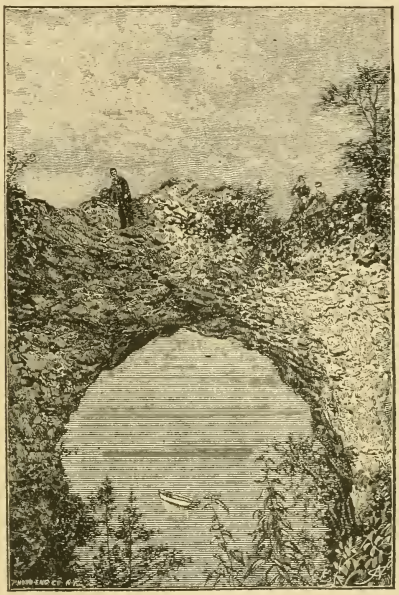
A better idea of the block-houses as they appeared then, and of the stockade, may be obtained from the illustrations, which are reduced from old drawings.

The old gates still remain in place at the south sally-port, near the guard-house.

The flags of three great nations have successively floated over the post of Michilimackinac, which has been the theatre of many a bloody tragedy. Its possession has been disputed by powerful nations, and its internal peace has continually been made the sport of Indian treachery and white man's duplicity. To-day, chanting *te deums* beneath the ample folds of the *fleur-de-lis*, to-morrow yielding to the power of the British lion, and, a few years later, listening to the exultant screams of the American eagle, as the stars and

stripes float over the battlements on the "Isle of the dancing spirits."

The historical reminiscences rendering it classic ground,



and the many wild traditions, peopling each rock and glen with spectral habitants, combine to throw around Mackinac an interest and attractiveness unequalled by any other place on the Western Continent.

AMERICAN OFFICERS.

The following named officers of the United States army have served at Fort Mackinac. The year of their arrival, their *actual* rank at that time, and the organization to which they belonged are given:

1796.	Henry Burbeck,	Major.	Artillerists and Eng'rs.
"	Abner Prior,	Captain,	1st Infantry.
"	Ebenezer Massay,	Lieutenant,	Artillerists and Eng'rs.
"	John Michael,	"	1st Infantry.
1801.	Thomas Hunt,	Major.	1st "
"	Josiah Dunham,	Captain,	Artillerists and Eng'rs.
"	Richard Whiley,	1st Lieutenant,	" "
1802.	Francis Le Barron,	Surgeon's Mate.	
1807.	Jonathan Eastman,	1st Lieutenant,	Artillerists.
1808.	Lewis Howard,*	Captain,	"
"	Porter Hanks,	1st Lieutenant,	"
"	Archibald Darragh,	2d "	"
1810.	Sylvester Day,	Garrison Surgeon's Mate.	
1815.	Talbot Chambers,	Major,	Rifles.
"	Joseph Kean,	Captain,	"
"	John O'Fallon,	"	"
"	John Heddelson,	1st Lieutenant,	"
"	James S. Gray,	2d "	"
"	Benjamin K. Pierce.	Captain,	Artillery.
"	Robert McClallan, Jr.,	1st Lieutenant,	"
"	Lewis Morgan,	1st "	"
"	George Wilkins,	2d "	"
"	John S. Pierce,	2d "	"
"	Thomas J. Baird,	3d "	"
"	Edward Purcell,	Hospital Surgeon's Mate.	
1816.	John Miller,	Colonel,	3d Infantry.
"	John McNeil,	Major,	5th "
"	Charles Larrabee,	Captain,	3d "

* Died at Fort Mackinac, January 13, 1811.

1816.	William Whistler,	Captain,	3d	Infantry
"	John Greene,	"	3d	"
"	Charles L. Cass,	1st Lieutenant,	3d	"
"	Daniel Curtis,	1st "	3d	"
"	John Garland,	1st "	3d	"
"	Turby T. Thomas,	1st "	3d	"
"	Britton Evans,	2d "	3d	"
"	James Dean,	2d "	3d	"
"	Andrew Lewis,	2d "	3d	"
1817.	Albion T. Crow,	Hospital Surgeon's Mate.		
"	Lawrence Taliaferro,	1st Lieutenant,	3d	Infantry.
1818.	Edward Brooks,	1st "	3d	"
1819.	Joseph P. Russell,	Post Surgeon.		
"	Joseph Gleason,†	1st Lieutenant,	5th	Infantry.
"	William Lawrence,	Lieut.-Colonel,	2d	"
"	William S. Comstock,	Surgeon's Mate,	3d	"
"	Peter T. January,	2d Lieutenant,	3d	"
"	John Peacock,	2d "	3d	"
1821.	William Beaumont,	Post Surgeon.		
"	Thomas C. Legate,	Captain,	2d	Artillery.
"	Elijah Lyon,	1st Lieutenant,	3d	"
"	James A. Chambers,	2d "	2d	"
"	Joshua Barney,	2d "	2d	"
1822.	James M. Spencer,	1st "	2d	"
1823.	Alexander C. W. Fanning,	Captain,	2d	"
"	William Whistler,	"	3d	Infantry
"	Samuel W. Hunt,	1st Lieutenant,	3d	"
"	Aaron H. Wright,	2d "	3d	"
"	George H. Crosman,	2d "	6th	"
"	Stewart Cowan,	2d "	3d	"
1825.	William Hoffman,	Captain,	2d	"
"	Richard S. Satterlee,	Assist. Surgeon.		
"	Carlos A. Wait,	2d Lieutenant,	2d	Infantry.
"	Seth Johnson,	1st "	2d	"
1826.	David Brooks,	2d "	2d	"
"	Alexander R. Thompson,	Captain,	2d	"
1827.	James G. Allen,	2d Lieutenant,	5th	"

† Died at Fort Mackinac, March 27, 1829.

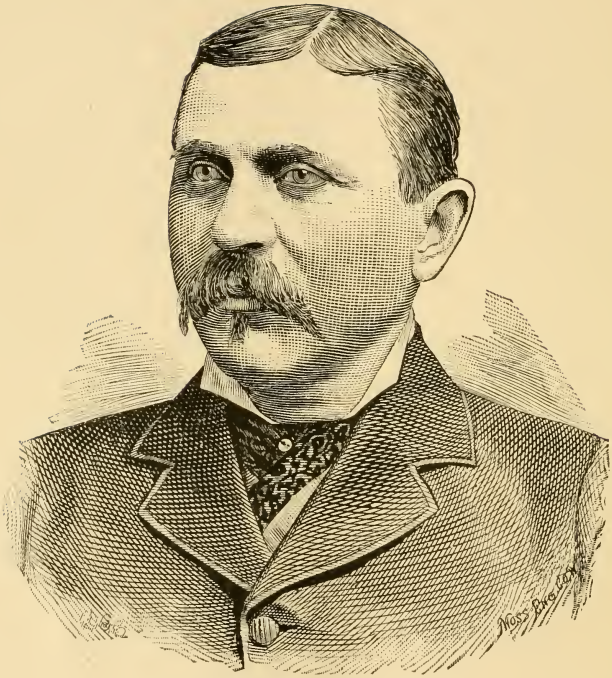
1827.	Edwin James,	Assist. Surgeon.	
"	Ephraim K. Barnum,	1st Lieutenant,	2d Infantry.
"	Edwin V. Sumner,	2d "	2d "
"	Samuel T. Heintzelman,	2d "	2d "
1828.	Charles F. Morton,	1st Lieutenant,	2d Infantry.
"	Sullivan Burbank,	Captain,	5th "
"	Robert A. McCabe,	"	5th "
"	William Alexander,	1st Lieutenant,	5th "
"	Abner R. Hetzel,	2d "	2d "
"	Josiah H. Vose,	Major,	5th "
1829.	James Engle,	2d Lieutenant,	5th "
"	Amos Foster,	2d "	5th "
"	Enos Cutler,	Lieut.-Colonel,	3d "
"	Moses E. Merrill,	2d Lieutenant,	5th "
"	Ephraim Kirby Smith,	2d "	5th "
"	Isaac Lynde,	2d "	5th "
"	Caleb C. Sibley,	2d "	5th "
"	William E. Cruger,	1st "	5th "
"	Louis T. Jamison,	2d "	5th "
1830.	Henry Clark,	1st "	5th "
1831.	John T. Collingsworth,	2d Lieutenant,	5th "
"	Robert McMillan,	Assist. Surgeon,	Medical Department.
1832.	George M. Brooks,	Colonel,	5th Infantry.
"	Waddy V. Cobbs,	Captain,	2d "
"	Joseph S. Gallagher,	1st Lieutenant,	2d "
"	George W. Patten,	2d "	2d "
"	Thomas Stockton,	Bvt. 2d Lieut.,	5th "
"	Alexander R. Thompson,	Major,	6th "
"	John B. F. Russell,	Captain,	5th "
1833.	William Whistler,	Major,	2d "
"	Ephraim K. Barnum,	Captain,	2d "
"	Joseph R. Smith,	1st Lieutenant,	2d "
"	James W. Penrose,	2d "	2d "
"	Charles S. Frailey,	Assist. Surgeon,	Medical Department.
"	George F. Turner,	" "	" "
1834.	Jesse H. Leavenworth,	2d Lieutenant,	2d Infantry.
"	John Clitz, ‡	Captain,	2d "

‡ Died at Fort Mackinac, November 7, 1836.

1835.	James V. Bomford,	2d Lieutenant,	2d Infanty.
"	Julius J. B. Kingsbury,	1st "	2d "
"	Marsena R. Patrick,	Bvt. 2d Lieut.,	2d "
1836.	Erastus B. Wolcott,	Assist. Surgeon,	Medical Department.
"	James W. Anderson,	2d Lieutenant,	2d Infantry.
1839.	Samuel McKenzie,	Captain,	2d Artillery.
"	Arnold E. Jones,	2d Lieutenant,	2d "
1840.	Harvey Brown.	Captain,	4th "
"	John W. Phelps,	1st Lieutenant,	4th "
"	John C. Pemberton,	2d "	4th "
1841.	Henry Holt,	Assist. Surgeon,	Medical Department.
"	Patrick H. Galt,	Captain,	4th Artillery.
"	George C. Thomas,	1st Lieutenant,	4th "
"	George W. Getty,	2d "	4th "
"	Alexander Johnston,	Captain,	5th Infantry.
"	William Chapman,	1st Lieutenant,	5th "
"	Spencer Norvell,	2d "	5th "
"	Henry Whiting,	2d "	5th "
"	John M. Jones,	Bvt. 2d Lieut.,	5th "
1842.	Rev. John O'Brien,	Chaplain.	
"	Martin Scott,	Captain,	5th "
1843.	Levi H. Holden,	Assist. Surgeon,	Medical Department.
"	Moses E. Merrill,	Captain,	5th Infantry.
"	William Root,	1st Lieutenant,	5th "
"	John C. Robinson,	2d "	5th "
1844.	John Byrne,	Assist. Surgeon,	Medical Department.
1845.	Charles C. Keeney,	" "	" "
"	George C. Westcott,	2d Lieutenant,	2d Infantry.
"	Silas Casey,	Captain,	2d "
"	Joseph P. Smith,	Bvt. 2d Lieut.,	5th "
"	Fred Steele,	" "	5th "
1847.	Frazey M. Winans,	Captain,	15th "
"	Michael P. Doyle,	2d Lieutenant,	15th "
"	Morgan L. Gage,	Captain,	1st Mich. Vols.
"	Caleb F. Davis,	2d Lieutenant,	1st "
"	William F. Chittenden,	2d "	1st "
1848.	William N. R. Beall,	Bvt. 2d Lieut.,	4th Infantry.
"	Charles H. Larnard,	Captain,	4th "

1848.	Hiram Dryer,	2d Lieutenant,	4th Infantry.
1849.	Joseph B. Brown,	Assist. Surgeon,	Medical Department.
"	Joseph L. Tidball,	Bvt. 2d Lieut.,	4th Infantry.
1850.	Charles H. Laub,	Assist. Surgeon,	Medical Department.
1851.	David A. Russell,	1st Lieutenant,	4th Infantry.
1852.	Thomas Williams,	Captain,	4th Artillery.
"	George W. Rains,	1st Lieutenant,	4th "
"	Jacob Culbertson,	2d "	4th "
"	Joseph H. Bailey,	Captain,	Medical Department.
1854.	Joseph B. Brown,	Assist. Surgeon,	" "
1855.	John H. Greland,	1st Lieutenant,	4th Artillery.
1856.	Edward F. Bagley,	2d "	4th "
"	William R. Terrill,	1st "	4th "
"	Joseph H. Wheelock,	1st "	4th "
"	John Byrne,	Assist. Surgeon,	Medical Department.
1857.	Arnold Elzey,	Captain,	2d Artillery.
"	Henry Benson,	1st Lieutenant,	2d "
"	Guilford D. Bailey,	2d "	2d "
1858.	Henry C. Pratt,	Captain,	2d "
"	Henry A. Smalley,	2d Lieutenant,	2d "
"	John F. Head,	Captain,	Medical Department.
1859.	William A. Hammond,	"	" "
"	George L. Hartsuff,	1st Lieutenant,	2d Artillery.
1862.	Grover S. Wormer,	Captain,	Stanton Guards, Mich. Vols.
"	Elias F. Sutton,	1st Lieutenant,	" "
"	Louis Hartmeyer,	2d "	" "
"	James Knox,	Chaplain,	Mich. Vols.
"	Charles W. Le Boutillier,	Assist. Surgeon,	1st Minn. Inf'y. Vols.
1866.	Jerry N. Hill,	Captain,	Vet. Res. Corps.
"	Washington L. Wood,	2d Lieutenant,	" "
1867.	John Mitchell,	Captain,	43d Infantry.
"	Edwin C. Gaskill,	1st Lieutenant,	43d "
"	Julius Stommell,	2d "	43d "
1869.	Leslie Smith,	Captain,	1st "
"	John Leonard,	1st Lieutenant,	1st "
"	Matthew Markland,	2d "	1st "
1870.	Samuel S. Jessop,	Captain,	Medical Department.
1871.	Thomas Sharp,	1st Lieutenant,	1st Infantry.

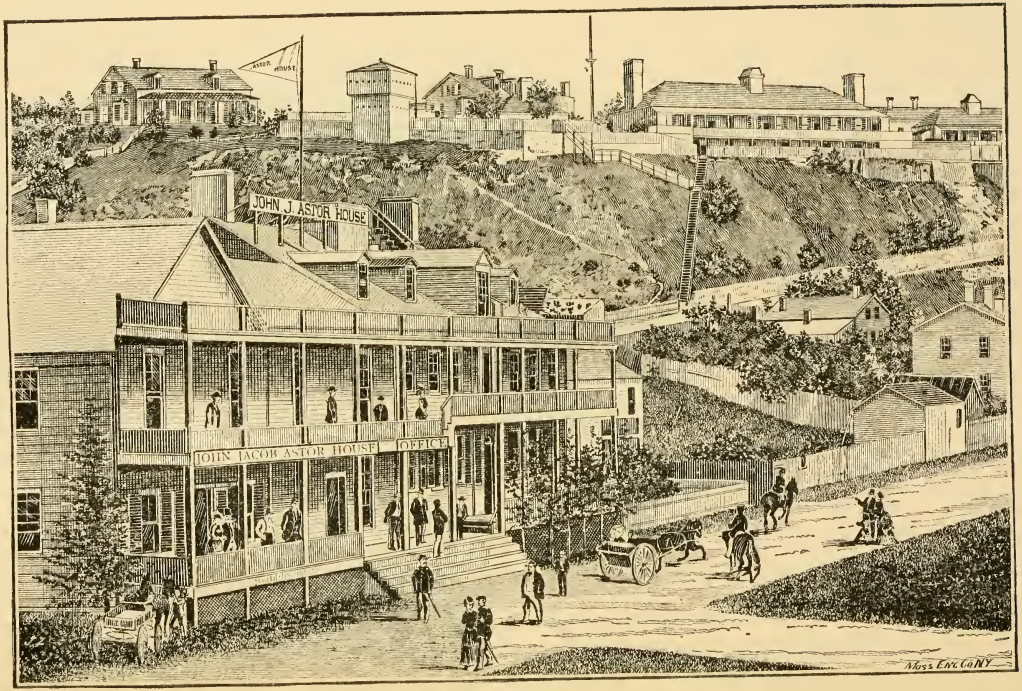
1872.	William M. Notson,	Captain,	Medical Department.
1873.	Carlos Carvallo,	"	" "
1874.	Charles J. Dickey,	Captain,	22d Infantry.
"	John McA. Webster,	2d Lieutenant,	22d "
"	J. Victor De Hanne,	Captain,	Medical Department.
1875.	Alfred L. Hough,	Major,	22d Infantry.
1876.	Joseph Bush,	Captain,	22d "
"	Thomas H. Fisher,	1st Lieutenant,	22d "
"	Fielding L. Davies,	2d "	22d "
1877.	Charles A. Webb,	Captain,	22d "
"	John G. Ballance,	2d Lieutenant,	22d "
"	Theodore Mosher, Jr.,	2d "	22d "
"	Peter Moffat,	Captain,	Medical Department.
1878.	Oscar D. Ladley,	1st Lieutenant,	22d Infantry.
1879.	Edwin E. Sellers,	Captain,	10th "
"	Charles L. Davis,	"	10th "
"	Dwight H. Kelton,	1st Lieutenant.	10th "
"	Walter T. Duggan,	1st "	10th "
"	Bogardus Eldridge,	2d "	10th "
"	Edward H. Plummer,	2d "	10th "
"	George W. Adair,	Captain,	Medical Department.
1882.	William H. Corbusier,	"	" "



HON. WM. P. PRESTON,

President of Mackinac.


MAP OF
MACKINAC ISLAND,
MICHIGAN.
Entered according to Act of Congress in 1883, by D. H. KELTON.
Scale, 2 inches to 1 Mile.
Whitney's Point
Ruggles' Pillar
Scott's Cave
British Landing
Early's Farm
Battlefield
British 1814
NATIONAL PARK
Kelton's Pyramid
Ledyard's Cliffs
Donan's Obelisk
Military Cemetery
Catholic Cemetery
Fort Holmes
Arch Rock
Skull Cave
Limekiln 1780
Quarry 1780
Hubbards Annex
Magazine
Robertson's Folly
Lover's Leap
Devil's Kitchen
Pontiac's Lookout
Old Indian Burying Ground
Distillery 1812
N
S


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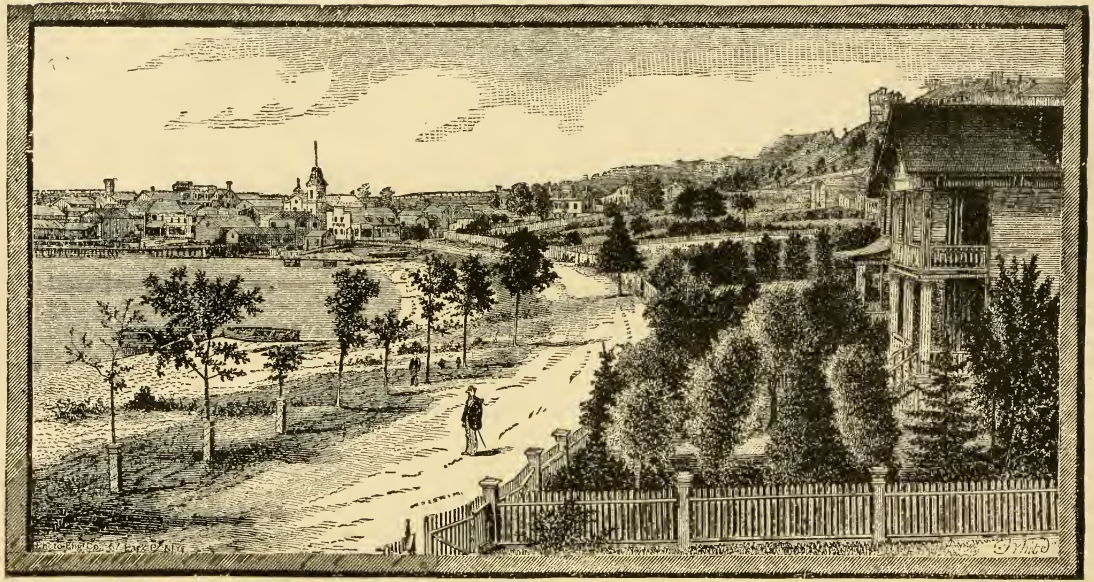
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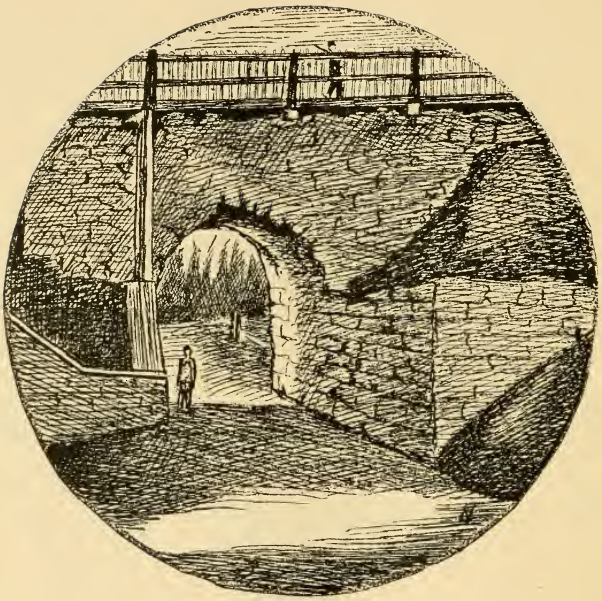
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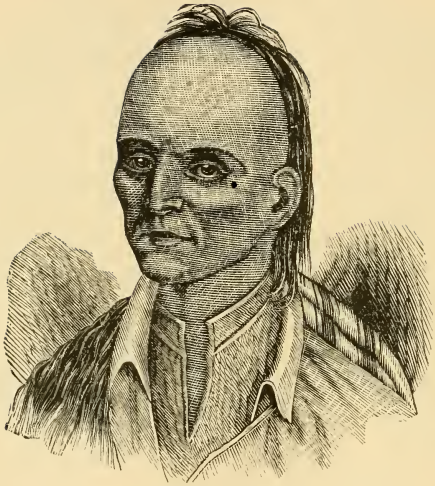
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P. D. BISSELL, EDITOR,

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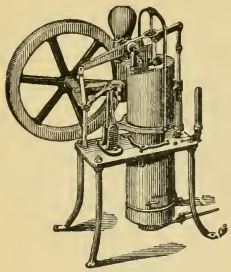
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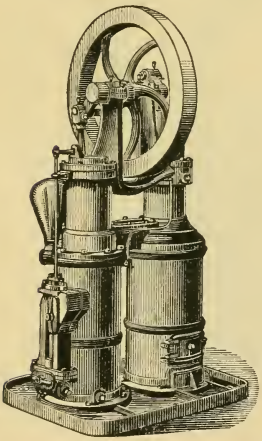
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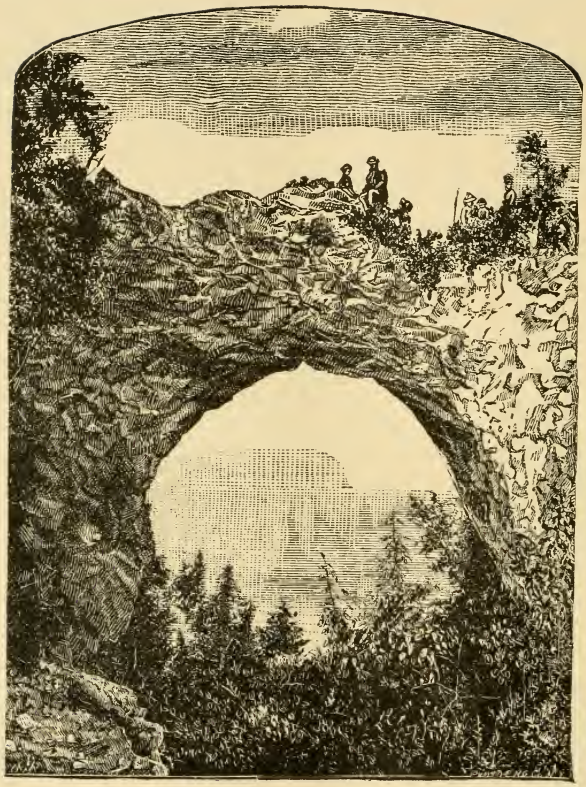
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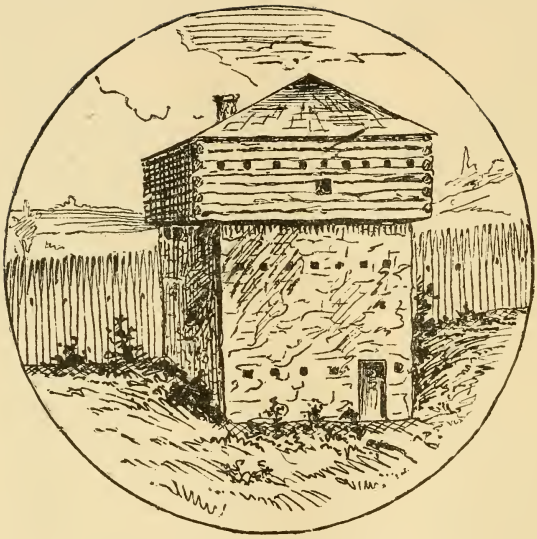
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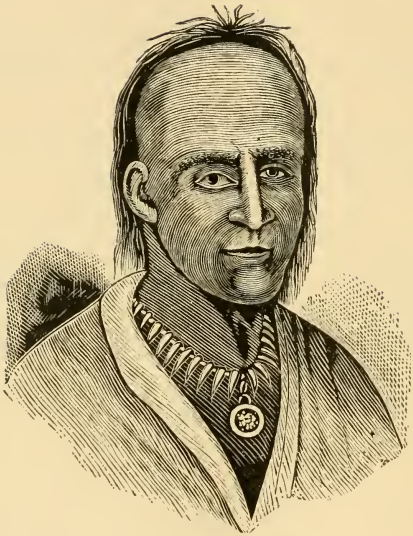
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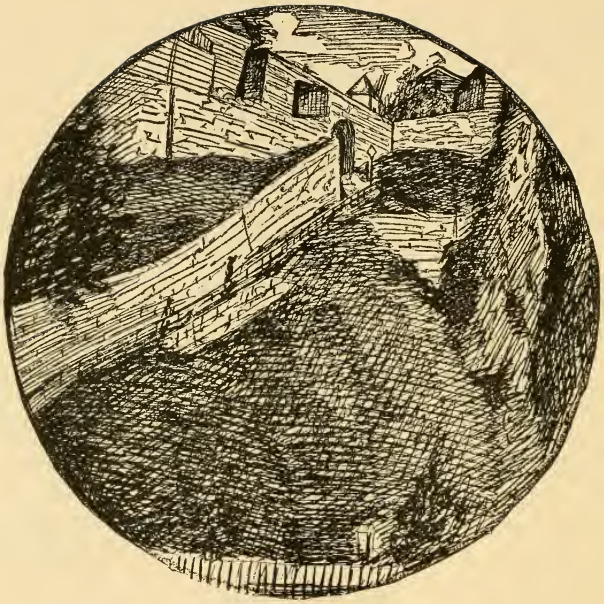
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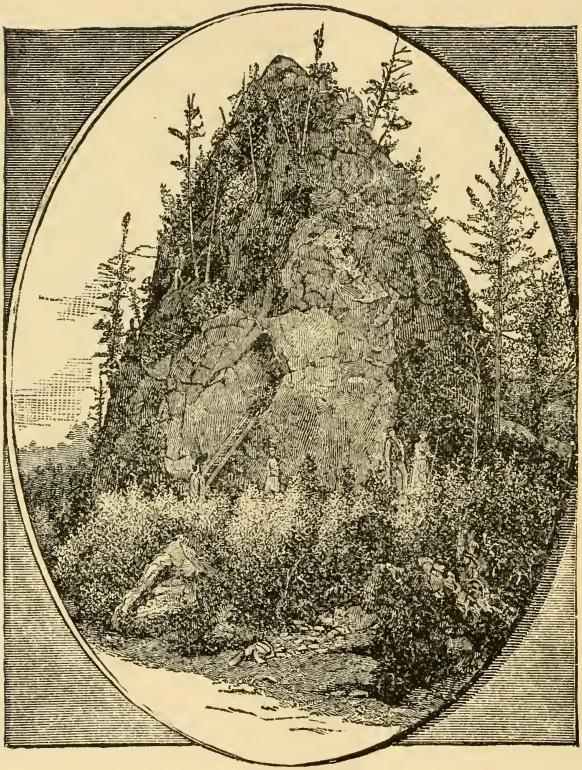
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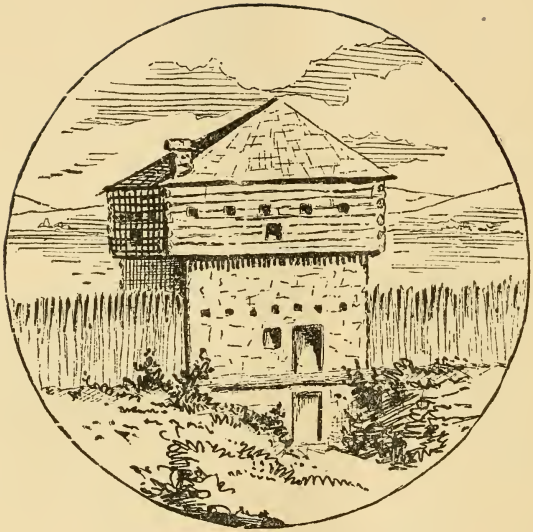
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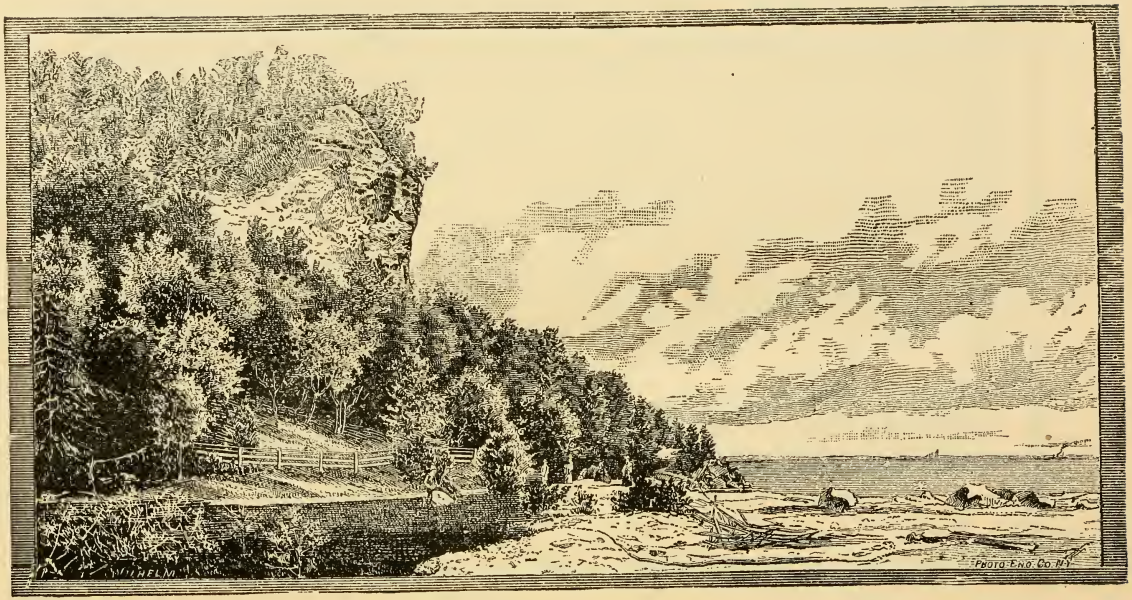
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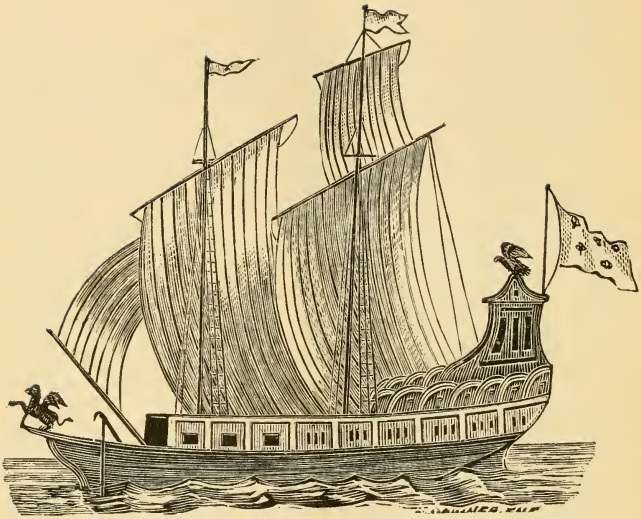
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